ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,103—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE:
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
R.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson.	29th June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
R.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
R.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
R. " HYDASPES	2936	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4186	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4186	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
R.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
R. " This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vis* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

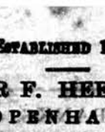
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 11th July. CATHAY, 29th July. ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Breiich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 5th, 1894.

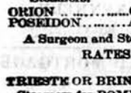
ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,882 Tons, Captain J. BULLOCK, R.N.R., will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 28th June, 1894.
Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

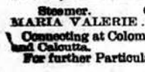


PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON ..... MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 30th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAPAN," 2,440 tons, on the 28th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 23rd July, and s. s. Singapore, 20th Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
NUBIA	T. Knox	August 22.
ASIA	J. Lair	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 25, 1894.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be Entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents, Tata Line of Steamers.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 23rd June, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRICKET BALLS,

ONLY BEST QUALITY.

		Rs. a. Cash.	Rs. a. Credit.
Treacher & Co.'s double seam	each	4 12	5 6
" " trebble seam	"	6 0	6 12
" " four seam, registered pattern, the finest manufactured	"	6 14	7 12
Eclipse Composition	"	2 4	2 8
Youths' Composition Balls (not guaranteed)	"	1 3	1 5
Duke's double seam, first quality	"	4 12	5 6
" treble " "	"	6 14	7 12
Boys'	"	1 8	1 12

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Full detailed Gymkhana Kit.
Catalogues free on application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

FOOTBALL OR GOLF.

	Rs.	a.
WHITE WOOL SWEATERS Improved Make	6	12
STRIPED JERSEYS	6	0
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE	3	14
NECK MUFFLERS	2	0

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | The House for NEW Goods.

PHOENIX TRADE MARK. BRAND.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which HIGHLAND it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, MALT entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow WHISKEY Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.

Per doz. Cash, Rs. 28-8; Credit, Rs. 32.

Sold and Imported only by

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
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"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s.* per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s.* 6*d.* per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	"	40
Do. extra long case	"	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	"	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	"	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	"	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs.	8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

GENUINE SALE.

SURPLUS STOCK,
DAMAGED & SOILED GOODS.

JULY 2ND & 5 FOLLOWING DAYS.

SILKS AND SATINS,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS,
CUTTING TWEEDS & BLAZAR FLANNELS.

LACES, AND RIBBONS,
HOSIERY AND TIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR CASH ONLY.

A DISCOUNT of 3 ANNAS, in the RUPEE will be given on all Goods not included in the Sale for these 6 days only.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION ! !

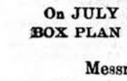
NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD HARRIS,
in
"KLEPTOMANIA,"
On JULY 17TH AND 19TH, at 9-15 P. M.
BOX PLAN open on MONDAY, July 2nd,
at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co's,
Where the Programme may be seen.
—No Enhancement of Prices—
Rs. 3, 2, & 1, as usual.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.



THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahadur," 1,520 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, 4th proximo, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 27th June, 1894.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, WILL SAIL as under :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Asthausen..	1,432	4th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, G Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 28th June, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY, which is given to Messrs. KHETSEE COOKURDA and ANUNDJEE MOOLJEE, is REVOKED from THIS DAY, and after this intimation if any body deals with them,he or they will do so at their own risk and peril.

The + Mark of
MOOLBAI, Widow of
GOVINDJEE VELLJEE.
Bombay, 27th June, 1894.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REVISED TRAIN SERVICE ON THE LOCAL SUBURBAN SECTION.

WITH effect from SUNDAY Next, the 1st July proximo, a REVISED SERVICE of LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and BANDORA and COLABA and VIRAR, will be brought into force. Several additional WEEK-DAY TRAINS have been provided in the new bill, and the timings of some of the existing Trains have been slightly modified.
For Detailed timings and other particulars, attention is invited to the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

PASSENGERS—
—DEPARTING
BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"

A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	,,	,,	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, Hall Carpets, Pictures, Utensils, Garden Plants, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Khimjee Vurdhman and others, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m.,at Naraen Dabulker Road, Land's End,Malabar Hill, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round and side tables, pier glasses, 8, 6, and 4 light hanging chandeliers, pictures, table ornaments, hall carpets, globe and wall brackets, lamps, marble chair, iron table and benches, brass and marble figures, copper and brass utensils, garden plants, &c.
The Furniture is on view.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, GLASS BEADS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, BRASS CHAIN, IRON SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Bora Jeevajee Nuthoobhoy and another, traded as Jivajee Nuthoobhoy, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., at Lohar Chawl, Beads' Shops, a quantity of glass, diamond—Venice—and seed beads in variety, gurgureo and gilt beads, bundles of copper and iron wire, brass rings, chains and rattles, scale and weights, iron safe, mehta boxes, &c.

SALE OF COAL ASHES, IRON SCRAP, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., consisting a quantity of English coal ashes, country coal ashes, clinkers and iron scrap, &c.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, WATCHES, SILVER THAL, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 5th July, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees, Marwaree Bhoota Peja and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Ramdass Premjee, the following ornaments consisting of—7 two-rows pearl bangles containing (72) pearls common, 1 bhikwali or nose-ring containing 3 crooked pearls, 1 gold watch (old), 1 gold bar, 1 sanklan, 3 bangles, 4 pichoris, 1 kadan, 1 patli, 1 tanmania set with very small pearls, 1 pearl chudda with tanmanis, 2 rings, 3 sanklans and 1 mohumalla, 1 mohunmalla, 1 set of buttons with chain, 1 silver thal, 1 lota and 1 cup, 1 Roskopf metal watch with brass chain.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 28, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.
Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

IN the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEORGE COTTON and Others, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the Name, Style and Firm of GREAVES, COTTON and COMPANY, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the District Court of Poona has directed a Meeting of the Creditors and Contributories of the abovenamed Company, to be summoned pursu ant to the above Act for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to certain matters relating to the Winding Up of the said Company, and that such Meeting will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, 1894, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises of the abovenamed Company, at Poona, at which time and place all the creditors and contributories of the said Company are requested to attend. The said Court has appointed Mr. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE, of Bombay, to act as Chairman of such meeting.

GUNGARAM BHAV,
Pleader for Provisional Official Liquidators, Main Street, Camp Poona.
Poona, 25th June, 1894.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEORGE COTTON and Others, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the Name, Style and Firm of GREAVES, COTTON and Company, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

THE Honorable Mr. W. H. CROWE, the District Judge of Poona, has, by an Order, dated the 19th day of June, 1894, appointed Mr. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE, of Bombay, and Mr. JAMSHEDJI HIRAJI, of Bombay, to be Provisional Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1894.

K. B. PHATAK,
Clerk of the District Court, Poona.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

In the Vatter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEORGE COTTON and Others, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the Name, Style and Firm of GREAVES COTTON and COMPANY, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Firm of Greaves Cotton and Company, Creditors of the abovenamed Company, on the 28th day of May, 1894, preferred into the said Court, and upon hearing Mr. Hormasjee Muncherjee Chichgur, Solicitor, and Mr. Gungaram Bhav, Pleader, for the Petitioners, and Mr. Gadgil, Advocate for the abovenamed Company, and Mr. Adair Craigie, Solicitor for Motilal Shivlal, a Creditor of the said Company, and Mr. Vaid, Pleader, for Execution, Creditors of the said Company, and upon reading the said Petition and Affidavit of Arthur Kempster Leslie of the said Petitioners filed on the 28th day of May, 1894 verifying the said Petition, the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 7th day of June, 1894, the "Poona Observer" of the 2nd day of June, 1894, and the "Deccan Herald" of the 2nd day of June, 1894, each containing an Advertisement of the said Petition, and upon hearing evidence and perusing Exhibits, this Court doth order that the said Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, be Wound Up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1894.

W. H. CROWE,
District Judge.
"TRUE COPY."
GUNGARAM BHAV,
Pleader for Petitioners, Main Street, Poona.
Poona, 24th June, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 10,800 tons of INDIAN COAL, to be delivered at Raichur or Gooty Station, on the Madras Railway.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines and the Tenders must specify clearly the name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered in such quantities as will provide for an average consumption of about 900 tons a month and, if necessary, a first delivery of 2,500 tons must be made within two months of date of acceptance of Tender. After the first delivery the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities as will provide for the consumption referred to above, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as above mentioned, shall not exceed 1,500 tons or be less than 900 tons, and that the interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than three months.

DELIVERY.—Delivery of the Coal will be accepted in the Wagons in which it arrives at the Station of delivery, the weights paid for being those ascertained upon passing the Wagons over the Company's weigh bridges. It will be open, to the Contractor, should he wish to do so, to deliver the Coal at Gooty, for warding it over the Southern Mahratta Railway via Guntakal Junction, but in this case the Contractor whose Tender is accepted will be required to tranship, at his own expense, the Coal from the Narrow Gauge Wagons into Madras Railway Wagons at Guntakal Junction, and also to make all arrangements for forwarding the Coal from Guntakal to the Locomotive Yard at Gooty. The cost of Carriage over the Madras Railway from Guntakal Junction to Gooty will be borne by the Madras Railway, and the Contractor will be allowed Free Carriage so far as he is concerned, for all such Coal over this distance.

PAYMENT.—Bills for the accepted weight may be submitted immediately after completion of a consignment, and if correct, will be paid within 14 days after submission.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders marked on the outside "Tenders for Indian Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before MONDAY, the 23rd of July, 1894.

CONTRACT TO BE SIGNED.—The Firm whose Tender is accepted will be required to enter into a Contract with the Madras Railway Company, to deliver the Coal punctually, as specified, under a money penalty for failure.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent & Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram, 13th June, 1894.

WANTED.

WANTED,

AN Active, fully qualified OVERSEER, Competent to set out, measure up and Supervise Engineering Works. Salary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem according to qualifications and permanent employment.
2. A SURVEYOR for the purpose of Completing Survey and Plan of Porbandar Town. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications.
Apply with Copies of Testimonials before 1st August, 1894, to STATE ENGINEER, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

PROPOSED ENGINEERING SCHOOL, RANGOON.

WANTED, for the above School, for a term not exceeding five years, a HEAD MASTER, on a Salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.
The curriculum of Studies will embrace Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Drawing and Surveying up to the Roorkee Standard for Upper and Lower Subordinates respectively.
A passed Roorkee Student, with some practical experience of Engineering, preferred.
Service for the first 12 months will be probationary.
Six months' notice must be given on either side to terminate engagement.
Travelling allowance to Rangoon under the rules in the Civil Service Regulations will be refunded after 6 months, if services are retained.
Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P. W. D., Burma, Rangoon.

M. P. COODE,
Offg. Under-Secy. to C.C.,'P. W. D., Burma.
12th June, 1894.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
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The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
By EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
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DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith. N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
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GODESBERGER
MINERAL WATER.
H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

Sole Agents for India,
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GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, Hlg Holborn, LONDON.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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"PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says : "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

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Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned
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Last Re-versionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
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Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.....	,, 8,003,265
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Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,, 1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,, 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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FOR
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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

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Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

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The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent p. a. on Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	,, ¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Imperial Banks, Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,162½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgte.	{5,000 2,000 {5,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	{65 to 70 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	210	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	1/6 35
National Bank of India	40 000	625	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.					Last Divd.
Alcock Ashdown	{1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 74	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile-cembay & Burma Trading Corporation	4,000	100	100	10	103
Do. New Issue.	1,000 500	2,500 375	1,500 625	Rs. 300 Rs. 75	5,000 1,270
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,280	100	700	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,525
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	8 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	150	150	10 pr. ct.	130
Khangir Karsan & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kerr & Co.	4,000	300	175	Rs. 22-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	800	30	165
Maharaja Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5?
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Cleaning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,8 0
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	200	100	60	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly		Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,30
Albert Glazing Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,060
Beliary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brewl's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	107½ 207½
Colaba	600	200	all		185
East India	600	1,500	1,500	20	310
English Press and Manfg.	380	1,500	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
Fort	400	250	—	Nil	105
French	615	2500	[illegible]	Rs. 80	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	50	50	Nil	420
Hingoli Press Co.,	450	500	500	30	450
Khanderao	750	600	all	4	105
Khanagaum	340	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr, ct,	235
Maduapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	395
Muanzar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	2334
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	500	500	500	26	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,80
Sind	400	5,000	750	35	570
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,000	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	276	30	all	16	200 21
Volkart	—	1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,060
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3:0
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,190
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Nil	590
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	400
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	5	440
D vid Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	4 2½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	570
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,000	500	500	Nil	5.0
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		115
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1 00	900	dvd Rs.40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	8:
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	580
Leopold	2,500	100	103	Nil	149
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	30.
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,40	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,52½
Manockjee Petit	4,060	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,575
Managon	5,000	0	250	Nil	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs.60	1,840xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pr.
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,335
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	490
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	50	800	15	500
Victoria Mills.	200	1,0	1,000	Nil	200
Western India.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Nil	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	—	800

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	30-2	
China Leaf	"	29-1	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	29-8	"
Do. do. new	"	29-4	"
Australia do.	"	29-1	
Bombay do.	"	29-1	
English Sovereigns	"	18-4	
Do. Dragons	"	18-4	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	97-2	
Do. 4/4 do.	"	97-4	
Caroline Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	195	
Franc pieces	"	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Annual Meeting, Badham, Pile and Co., 4-30 p.m.
Cricket: R. I. M. C. C. vs. Royal Artillery C. C.
Evening Party to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Pedder Road, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ormiston (s), from Ardrossan; Samoa (s), Barry; and Chilka (s), Akyab.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—St. Marnock (s), for Dunkirk; Rosetta (s), and Formosa (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Marnock and Nairung left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Chilka and Pachumba entered, and the steamers Rosetta and Formosa left the dock yesterday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May, 1894, was 4,135; daily average, 133; total of new admissions, 185; and the number of children vaccinated, 130.

A RUNAWAY PARSEE LAD.—Sorabji Jamsetji, residing at Gunbow Lane, Fort, has reported to the police, that his son, Edulji, aged fifteen years, ran away from home, on the 10th instant, taking with him Rs. 4 in cash, and has not since been heard of.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.—Mark Melton's well-known comedy, "Kleptomania," is to be given, at the Novelty Theatre, by the members of the Thespian Club, on Tuesday and Thursday, July 17 and 19, by a strong cast of local amateurs, who may be relied upon to be worth seeing.

A LOCAL PHONOGRAPHER.—Mr. Moroba Govind Juwekar, a clerk in the Locomotive Superintendent's office, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, who received instruction from Mr. Narayan Bhasker Vagal, in Pitman's Shorthand, has obtained a theory and membership certificate from the Phonetic Institute, Bath.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of a stevedore labourer, named Dhaktoba Abdulla, aged thirty years, employed on board the P. & O. Company's steamer Surat. On Tuesday afternoon, the deceased was descending a ladder in No. 3 hatch, when he accidentally fell down into the hold, and died shortly after being brought up on the dock. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A FATAL KICK.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the Sonapoor Burning-ground, on the body of Rama Mookaji, a groom, aged twenty-five years, residing at Baboola Tank Road. On Monday morning, the deceased was combing the tail of a horse, when the animal kicked him on the abdomen, throwing him down on the ground and rendering him unconscious. Rama was placed in a victoria and taken to a bone-setter in the Fort, who applied a plaster on the injured part, and deceased was then conveyed home. On the following day, the injured part became swollen and the groom died, at 9 o'clock, in the evening. A verdict of death from injuries received by having been kicked by a horse was recorded.

AN ALARM OF FIRE.—On Tuesday Kara Keshowji, a Hindu, was melting pitch in a vessel, for the purpose of re-dammering the roof of a fourth storeied house, situated in Pinjari Street, and owned by Haji Hassam Lalbhoy, when some water was accidentally allowed to splash into the vessel with the result that the whole vessel became ablaze, and the room was filled with smoke. Some towns people, standing near the Crawford Markets, noticed the smoke issuing from the roof of the house, and raised an alarm of fire. Telephonic messages were sent to different fire-brigade stations, but before the arrival of the Pydhownee steamer, the fire in the vessel was put out. No damage was done. The house has not been insured.

THE DISTURBANCE AT GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.—Mr. Butterfield, the acting Superintendent of Police, yesterday, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, and applied for a further remand of the case, in which three Hindus, named Moroba Bhagwan, Dhanaji Mahadoo, and Fakeera Mahadoo, and two Mahomedans, named Jahoor Roshan and Haji Sultan Jaroodin, stand charged with rioting, on the night of the 19th instant, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, on the ground that one of the Mahomedan accused is still lying in the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fractured arm, and that a policeman, who is a principal witness in the case, has not yet recovered from a wound on the head. The Superintendent further stated that, as accused had already been given bail, there could not be any objection on their part to a postponement. The Magistrate granted the application, and the case was remanded to the 4th proximo, the accused being liberated on the same bail as before.

DISORDERLY MAHOMEDANS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Butterfield charged Abdul Rahman Esamcodin and eight other Mahomedans with disorderly behaviour at Cammatipoora, on Tuesday evening. It appears that the accused, together with a number of other Mahomedans, belonging to different factions, assembled at the 5th Lane Cammatipoora, with a view to settle a dispute regarding the marriage of a girl, which is to take place shortly, with a Mahomedan of a different faction, when a serious disturbance took place between them. No one was injured, but the excitement caused was so great, that some of the shopkeepers of the locality, through fear, shut their shops, and the doors of the houses were immediately closed. Acting Superintendent Butterfield, together with his officers, arrived on the scene and restored order in a few minutes, but not before the accused were arrested. The Magistrate sentenced all the men to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, and ordered them to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 25 each to keep the peace for a period of four months.

MONETARY GIFT FROM H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With feelings of the deepest gratitude, I beg to acknowledge, through the medium of your valuable paper, the receipt of Rs. 50, kindly contributed by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, as a donation to the Telagu Dnyanottejak Sabha, composed of one of the Hindu communities backward in education. In 1889, H. H. the Maharaja of Akalkote was kind enough to subscribe a sum of Rs. 200 for which the Sabha is ever grateful to him. It is hoped that other Native Princes interested in the education of poor Hindus will extend their helping hand by way of encouragement to the Sabha.—Yours, &c.,

VITHAL N. KALEWAR,
Secretary, Telagu Dnyanottejak Sabha.
Camatipura 3rd Lane, June 27.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran:—

RE PANDOO GANOO BHONSLE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE SORABJEE COOVERJEE TASKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, which expired that day; having been granted on the 2nd March last. The insolvent was now trying to settle with his creditors, and in order to enable him to do so, wanted an extension of his interim order.

His Lordship granted a month's extension, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices in case the settlement fell through.

THE MONSOON.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Chilka, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Akyab, under the command of Captain W. G. Williams, reports having experienced heavy monsoon weather throughout the passage.—The s.s. Ormiston came in yesterday from Adrossan, under the command of Captain John Darling, who reports favourable weather.—Captain W. A. Fraser, of the s.s. Samoa, which arrived, yesterday, from Barry, says they experienced fine weather throughout the voyage.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
THURSDAY, JUNE 28.
Vigil of St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
FRIDAY, JUNE 29.
St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,
(Afghan Memorial) Church, Colaba.
FRIDAY, JUNE 29.
St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presiding.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

Application was made to the court for the exemption from service of Messrs. D. Powell, A. G. Watson, and J. Boon, who had been summoned on the common jury. His Lordship granted the application.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A HINDU MINOR.

Krishna, a young Hindu woman, who appeared in the dock gaily-dressed, and Motiram Saligram, a young Hindu, were charged with having, on the 30th March last, kidnapped Gunga, a minor, out of the lawful guardianship of her aunt, with concealing the child, knowing she had been kidnapped; and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while the accused were defended by Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Darashah Bezonjee Mehta.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in addressing the jury, drew their attention to the law applicable to the case, and stated the facts to be these: The complainant was a naiken woman, named Moonghee, who, in March last, lived in Tara Naiken's cart, at Colbhat Lane, in the Kalbadevi Road. Moonghee lived there with her daughter Bheema, aged about fifteen years, and the girl Gunga, aged about eleven years, who was her niece. It was Gunga whom the prisoners were charged with kidnapping. The story of the prosecution would mainly depend on the evidence of Gunga. She would tell the jury that, on the 30th March last, the accused Krishna met her in the street one day, and asked her to come and see her residence. The girl went with her, when Krishna asked her to live with her, promising to supply her with food and clothing. Under the inducement of Krishna, the girl left her aunt's house, and was taken to the house of the second prisoner at Gaiwady, a distance of about four hundred yards from the cart, in which she resided with her aunt. The learned counsel was instructed to say that the first accused was in the keeping of the second; and the suggestion of the prosecution was that the girl had been kidnapped for an immoral purpose. The girl Gunga would state that, after she had been ten days or a fortnight at the house of the second accused, he attempted an assault upon her, which led to a dispute between the two accused in regard to the girl. The girl Gunga was afterwards taken to the house of a woman, named Essoo, at Thakordwar. Here Gunga stayed three or four days, after which the accused came to the house at night, dressed her in new clothes, and took her to a fair at Mahaluxmee, from which they returned to the house of the second accused. Four days later Gunga was beaten by the accused, who took her to some Ghatti woman, and asked her to take care of Gunga. The accused promised to give the woman two annas a day for the child's food, but on the woman refusing to accept the terms the girl was deserted by the accused. Gunga then found her way to the house of Essoo, at Thakordwar, but the latter declined to admit her. The girl was afterwards picked up by the police, and in consequence of a statement she made, and upon information received, the accused were arrested. The girl's statements would be corroborated by several witnesses. In support of the charge of concealing the minor, it would be proved that the accused Krishna, on being spoken to by the complainant, denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the child.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution had not closed, when the court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CRITTY, Chief Judge.)

SUIT AGAINST THE PARSEE GIRLS' MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND SOCIETY.

SHEERINBAI, WIDOW, AND MEHERBANOO VS. DR. RUSTOMJI NUSSERWANJI KHORY AND OTHERS.

MR. DINSHAW DAVER, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Munchashunker, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Pavree, appeared for all the defendants, except No. 6, who was represented by Mr. Cowasji Sethna, solicitor.

Mr. Daver moved, in accordance with the notice previously given, for a commission for the examination of one witness at Zanzibar and another at Cannanore. In support of his application Mr. Daver said it would be unnecessary to explain the circumstances under which the suit was brought and the facts which necessitated the application. The defendants were the principal members of the managing committee of a society, started for the purpose of encouraging marriages amongst the Parsees. Each member paid a certain contribution according to the class to which he belonged on the marriage of a member. The first plaintiff became a member on the 31st of October, 1893. By a very curious coincidence a Parsee gentleman came from Zanzibar with his son for the purpose of getting him married. The second plaintiff was married to the boy on the 19th November, 1893. The first plaintiff, who is the mother, the nominee, made a claim for the benefit of the fund, and the managing committee after making inquiries unanimously resolved to make a call on the members and pay the plaintiff. One of the rules of the fund was that, if a young lady becomes a member, while her marriage is in contemplation, she forfeits her right. In the present case the 6th defendant, Dastur Jamaspji, is on inimical terms with the first plaintiff, who is his daughter-in-law, and the second plaintiff, who is his granddaughter. He wrote to the committee saying that the claim was not "bona fide" as the marriage was contemplated when the second plaintiff became a member. The plaintiffs have come into court to claim the sum of Rs. 787, which would be the approximate sum due to them not for the money but to clear themselves from what they consider to be an ill-willed calumny, and to establish that there was a "bona fide" claim, and that objection started were actuated by "mala fides." The commissions work was to examine the second plaintiff's husband and her father-in-law to prove that, on the 31st October, no marriage was contemplated with the second plaintiff.

Mr. Anderson, in opposing the application, said that he appeared for the defendants, who included three thousand and odd Parsee young ladies mostly minors. He objected to the issue of a commission at present as he thought he had legal technical defences which would defeat the suit. He thought this case was, or ought to be, for a mendatory decree, and that the court had no jurisdiction. There would also be questions of registration and other defences, and he asked the court to decide these points first before issuing a commission.

Mr. Daver said he thought facts had better be proved first, as they would have some bearing on the legal questions. He was, however, quite willing to have the question of jurisdiction argued if it was done on the assumption of the truth of the plaintiffs' allegations.

His Honour thought it would be desirable to have the question of jurisdiction and other questions decided first before going into the facts of the case, and the application for the commission was allowed to stand over, pending the discussion of the other points.

The case was adjourned to the 4th proximo.

IN the currency question, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, the principal event of the week appears to be the manifesto of the Indian Currency Association, which as the combined work of a very representative committee, demands attention. It has the credit of being very well written except for a little ambiguity in one or two places. For instance, in para. 11, Section E, reference is made to the sales of Councils at rates "manufactured by the exchange banks;" it was, of course, never intended that there should be any reflection on the usual buyers of Councils, who, like dealers in any other commodity, try to purchase as cheaply as the article can be got; in fact, it was rather to the credit of the exchange banks that they were able to obtain bills and wire at the rates referred to. The censure, if any, for the low rates, is obviously intended to lie at the door of the Secretary of State, who, had he shown anything of a firm front, would never have tempted buyers into offering a lower rate on each occasion they required to purchase. Perhaps, the most telling portion of the document is para. 5, in which the Association deplores the absence of any preliminary agreement between the home Government and the authorities here, as to the course to be pursued immediately on the closure of the mints. It is simply appalling to think that in a matter of such grave and immense importance, there was not even a preliminary common interpretation of the essential points of the scheme between the two governing bodies. The remedial measures suggested in the manifesto are at first sight academic, but not to the degree of appearing outside the pale of practical economics. The scheme of a gold reserve in London, with provision for drawings by Government from either end, on State and trade accounts as necessity arose, has frequently been before the public. In minor details various writers have from time to time differed, but the skeleton of the scheme is nothing new. It was ably gone into ten or a dozen years ago in the *Pioneer*. Of late years, the best exponent of the scheme has been Mr. A. M. Lindsay, in his book *Ricardo's Remedy*, and in his more recent writings. There seems to be an impression among men met with in business that the scheme is well worth the close consideration of Government.

DOUBLE WEDDING AT BANGALORE.

ON Friday last, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, at this Station (Bangalore), the unusually interesting ceremony of a double marriage—the marriage of two sisters at the same time—took place. The two brides were daughters of Mr. L. Ricketts, Excise Commissioner and Inspector-General of Forests, Mysore. It was expected that the marriages would be celebrated in St. Mark's, the oldest church in Bangalore, and withal the church of the parish in which Mr. Ricketts' residence is situated; but on account of the large number of guests and friends expected, Trinity, being the largest church, was selected. Many persons actually went to St. Mark's in the expectation of seeing the marriages. Trinity was chastely, though not profusely, decorated. The font, pulpit, choir stalls, and alter rails, and the centre ends of the congregational seats were effectively decorated with arums, white chrysanthemums, ferns, and graceful grasses, while on the retable, above and behind the altar, were four lovely bouquets of mingled white and pale blush roses. The front portico of the church was, as is usual on those occasions, ornamented with bright crotons, and the passage way from the foot of the steps through the church to the chancel was covered with crimson cloth. The hour fixed for the ceremony was 4 p.m., and long before that time the centre of the Church was filled with the guests and friends or the happy couples; officers in full dress military uniform mustered strong and there was a very large muster of ladies. The gathering was, therefore, an unusually brilliant one. At a few minutes after the appointed hour, the bridal party from "Beaulieu," (Mr. Ricketts' residence,) arrived. They were met at the entrance by the surpliced choir and clergy, and all then proceeded towards the chancel at the foot-pace of which the matrimonial office was performed. Miss Ricketts was leaning on the arm of her father, and Miss Edith Ricketts on the arm of her brother. The respective brides and bridegrooms were Miss Harriet Mary Ricketts and Lieutenant Edward Henry Payne, Staff Corps (20th Madras Infantry); and Miss Edith Emily Ricketts and Lieutenant Harold Futvoie Les, of the 2nd Battalion 19th (Princess of Wales' Own) Yorkshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer of Shwebo, Upper Burma. Lieutenant Payne's "best man" was Lieutenant C. R Harbord, Staff Corps, Hyderabad Contingent; and Lieutenant Lea's was Lieutenant T. Fraser, R. E., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. The bridegrooms and their supporters wore the full military uniform of their respective corps. The brides wore dresses of rich white duchesse satin, with trimmings of pearl passementerie and lace, fastened with sprays of orange blossoms; the trains were Watteau, of figured white satin, and were held by two Pages:—Masters Paulo Molloy and Alfred Goodwyn, dressed in Louis Quatorze style, in white satin, and coats of turquoise blue velvet, with hats to match, white silk stockings, and court shoes. They each wore a gold and turquoise pin in their lace cravats, the gifts of the brides. The brides wore tulle veills over wreaths of orange blossoms, and carried handsome bouquets, the gifts of the bridegrooms. The bouquets for the brides and bridesmaids, were made up by Mr. G. Hodson, the florist, and were very beautiful. The brides were of the latest style, called "Shower and Posy Bouquets;" they were composed of tube roses, lilies, orange blossoms, and rosebuds. The bridesmaids' bouquets were also loose, or "Shower" bouquets. The bridesmaids, six in number, looked charming. They were Miss Violet and Miss May Ricketts, (sisters of the brides) Miss Rice and Miss Lilian Rice, Miss Ruby Deane, (cousin of the brides) and Miss "Pussie" Rice, the last two being children. The elder bridesmaids wore stylish white dresses trimmed with guipure lace and turquoise blue velvet, and large white picture hats lined with velvet of the same colour, with plumes to match.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL BEVILLE, C. B., having vacated the Command of the Deesa District, on expiry of tenure, Brigadier-General H. M. Nicholson, C.B., has been confirmed in his appointment to command a Second Class District.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. COWIE, C. B., Inspector-General of Ordnance, Western Circle, Rawalpindi, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave from the 15th proximo, Captain F. T. Cole, R. A, will take charge of the office as a temporary matter, during Major-General Cowie's absence and on his responsibility.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India having recommended that the rules lately issued for the defences of soldiers charged with criminal offences and prosecuted in civil courts should be held to apply to active reservists of the Native Army who are at all times subject to the Indian Articles of War, the Government of India have recorded their opinion that reservists of the Native Army, when called out for training or service, are in the same position as soldiers serving with the colours, and that the rules above referred to should be held applicable to them; but state that Native soldiers on leave, and reservists not under training, are at their homes and among their friends and free from military control; they are, therefore, in the same position as the ordinary civil population in this matter, and as such have no claim on Government for legal assistance if they happen to get into difficulties. The provisions of Military Department letter No. 1205-C, dated 23rd June, 1893, are not therefore applicable to soldiers on leave and reservists not under training.

THE GUINDY GOLF CUP.

THE second of the four preliminary contests for the Guindy Cup was completed on Saturday, the 23rd instant. The competition is decided on two rounds of the Guindy links, handicaps being limited to a stroke a hole. Mr. D. A. J. Crombie proved the winner, with the good net score of 110 for the two rounds, and he thus wins a place in the final competition for the cup besides taking the prize of 6 balls. Appended are the detailed scores:—

	1st round.	2nd round.	Handi-cap.	Net Total.
Mr. D. A. J. Crombie	66	66	22	110
" C. Michie Smith	67	71	24	114
Dr. Van Geyzel	75	67	20	122
" Pope	74	69	18	125
Mr F. M. Bowden	65	61	0	126
" J. L. Walker	68	66	8	126

Dr. Hazlette and Messrs. E. J. Firth and F. W. Ashpitel retired after completing one round.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 28.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.]

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

282-92—Chitnis M and M—Ghanasham Nilkant vs Moroba Ramchandra—Khunderao M—Decree of the Appelate Court.

656-91—Ardesir H and D—F L Latham vs Moulvi Abdul Cadur Jiteyker and others—Nanu and H and K D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

629-93—Shamrao, P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Casinath Thacker—Chalk, W and S.—Part heard.

390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal —Munsukhal, D and J.

407-91—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.

268-92—Chalk W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report and Costs.

154-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed.

76-93—Mansukhlal, D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hargowandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R, and Little, S, N and B.

145-88—J C Cama—Rachoobai and others vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others—Payne, G and S—Munsukhal, D and G—Crawford, B and Co and Edgelow and G.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.]

For dismissal.

281-93—Little S N and B—Dayachund Bhaichund vs Kustoorchand Javerchand and others—Muljee and R and Daphtary and F.

Defended New Long Causes.

75-92—Nanu and H—Manvel Henriques vs Joseph Agostinho Chaves—M H Khan—Part heard.

30-94—Ardesir and H—Bhimrao Atmaram and another vs Purshotum Narayan and others—Dapthary and F.

91-94—Ardasir, H and D—The Standard Oil Co., and others vs Ramjee Moorarjee—Chalk, W and S.

95-94—Ardesir, H and D—Ardesir Framjee and others vs Merwanjee Hormusiee Mody—Edgelow and G.

96-94—Bhaishunker and K—Thaker Laljee Goculdas and another—Rajaram Luxmon Khot and another—Payne, G and S.

88-94—Bicknell, M and M—Bai Sonabai vs Bai Ruttonbai and others—Bicknell, M and M.

121-94—Bicknell, M and M—Eduljee Shapurjee vs Shirinbai and others—Ardesir, H and D and Bhaishunker and K.

AN apparently small, but doubtless very acceptable, concession has just been made to the members of the Queen's Private Band. Hitherto, and at any rate under the conductorship of G. F. Anderson and Sir W. Cusins, it was the custom when the Band were summoned to play during Court dinners and similar ceremonials, at Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace, to compel them to stand during the whole of the performance. Sir Walter Parratt, we doubt not, with the cordial consent of the Queen, has altered this arrangement, which unnecessarily tired the players and prevented them from doing themselves full justice. At any rate, a short time since, when the Private Band were ordered to Windsor on the occasion of the visit of one of the Ambassadors, they were, for the first time, permitted to sit during their performance.

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Previously registered	23	17	17	44	17	50	16	87
Wednesday, June 27th	....	....	0	6	0	10	0	7
Total	23	17	17

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, to 101 1-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108½. Four per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 5/8 per cent., to £56 3-8. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-8d. per oz., say, to 28¾d.; and, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 62¾ cents per oz., with Demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88⅛ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 0 13-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at par; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at fcs. 25·17.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 32⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier; and Brown Rapeseed at 31s. per 416lbs., cif, sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, market easier.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's sales having again aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. 4 1-16d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans, and all other spot, and arrival rates were unchanged. The day's imports were 1,300 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 7 5-16 cents remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday; but September Futures were 5 points lower at 7·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Here Cotton has been quiet to-day at previous quotations, and with only a small business passing. Exporters have bought 200 Bijapore Ginned, at Rs. 195½, and 200 Broach at Rs. 213; while the Mills have taken 1,400 bales, consisting of 500 each of Compta Ginned at Rs. 199¾; and Barsee, at Rs. 190¾; 300 Wadwan, at Rs. 189; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT has become firm in tone to-day, though the amount of Export business passing has been but moderate. Prices have advanced ¼ to 1 anna per cwt., and we now quote as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 percent.	Rs.	4	4 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	4	2 0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3	14 0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	6 0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	3	14 6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	11 0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3	8 0	,,

SEEDS.—A large business has been reported again to-day in this market for shippers' account, the feeling having remained firm at an advance of one anna per cwt. the following being our quotations this evening:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-15-0	to Rs. 8-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,,	6-2-0	to ,, 6-5-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,,	6-1-0	to ,, 6-3-0	,,
Do. Red do...	,,	6-0-0	to ,, 6-2-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,796	bales.
Wheat	13,062	cwts.
Linseed	8,201	,,
Rapeseed	14,725	,,
Poppyseed	1,532	,,
Groundnuts	1,092	,,
Rice	16,652	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull, particularly for prompt shipment. Relets for Havre have been given at 16s. per ton. A July-loading steamer of 2,400 tons has been taken by speculators, at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an appearance of weakness this morning, at 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, with the exception of one seller at 1s. 0 15-16d. of Demand, ready, and the same for Telegraphic for forward transfer, at which latter rate, however, the enquiry have been but nominal, and we have heard of 1s. 0 31-32d. having been done for forward business. On the other hand, but few Merchants' Bills made their appearance at 1s. 0 1-32d., and, as soon as they did, 1-32d. higher was immediately asked. Sellers of Gold were also reported to be in the market again to-day; and Calcutta, later on in the day, was reported firmer, the tendency here this afternoon having been to await the result of Council drawings to-day, which are expected to be at about 1s. 0 31-32 to 1s. 1d., the rates meantime closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 15-16d. to 31-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 31-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1'37½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER declined in the earlier part of the day to 104 7-16 for Fours for cash and the near settlement, and to 104 1-16 for the July account; but later on the market rallied, and a recovery of 3-16 per cent. took place, rates leaving off firm thereat; with 3½ per Cents still quoted at 102.

SHARES have become very quiet, but are steady at our quotations, which show no change this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar noon Saturday thirtieth.
Bangkok-Saigon route interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	26	5	40 p.m.	12	16
Teheran	27	1	4 p.m.	...	24
Suez	27	2	55 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 27th June, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	...	1
,, Kurrachee	..	51	...	1
,, Madras	..	56	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 9th June 1894, on 1,574·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	3	332
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	31,43,905	90,94,992	1,11,428	1,23,50,325
Total for 23 weeks..	32,64,905	95,24,992	1,15,428	1,29,05,325
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,27,675	3,27,312	5,193	4,60,180
Per mile of Ry do.	76	196	3	275
Total to corresponding date do.	28,76,542	87,97,920	1,08,735	1,17,83,197

Increase for the week..... Rs. 94,820
Do. to date..... ,, 11,22,128

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 23rd June 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,53,051	3,26,128	7,918	5,87,097
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles..	..	..	..	5,84,531
Decrease				Rs. 7,434

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PINTO—June 28, at St. George's Hospital, Mr. Robert Edward Pinto, late Chief Engineer, s. s. Mobile. Funeral will leave the Hospital for the Sewerp Cametery, at 4-30 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HIGHTON—June 23, at Tellicherry, the wife of Mr W T Highton, of a son.
PURVES—June 16, at Umballa, the wife of Mr E Home Purves, Punjab Irrigation, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

BARKER June 9, at Dinapore, the wife of J P Barker, Survey of India, of puerperal fever, aged 27 years.
BARKER—June 19, at Dinapore, Winifred Stewart, infant daughter of J P Barker, Survey of India, aged 23 days (one of twins).

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1894.

THE Native papers, even when they most bitterly assail particular governments or the Anglo-Indian Press or Europeans generally usually make a more or less generous admission that they are on the whole in favour of British administration. They condemn the actual policy, but declare a belief that there is somewhere, far off, a British spirit, of which if they could only get it unadulterated, the people of India still have need. The *Pratod* however, true to its name, will admit nothing of the kind: its function is to lash only, and we get as the result such views, or rather such allegations as these: "It is the practice of the British Government to try to abolish the forms and rites of ordinary life, the religious notions and the patriotism of the people of newly-conquered provinces. It is also the aim of that Government to remove the objects that would remind the people of the greatness of their ancestors." And again: "Since the introduction of the unfortunate British rule we have been gradually losing our good qualities." The unthinking writer does not see that he libels his own countrymen when he stupidly asserts that for the last hundred years or so they have been steadily losing their good qualities—the natural implication being that by this time they have none left. It was not his intention of course to commit himself to that estimate of the present qualities of his countrymen and himself; but he implied it all the same. On the score of malice and the wish to do harm, this article appears to be about on a par with one which we remember to have seen some time ago upon an imaginary prophet "Chusa" in the pages of another paper, which, however, we will not disgrace by naming in this connection. But as no doubt the *Pratod* has its readers, it may be worth while to dwell for a moment on the passage quoted. We are at a loss to conceive what are "the forms and rites of ordinary life," which the Government is said to have tried to abolish. It is no use appealing to the patent fact that to the outward eye forms and rites seem to be observed as of old, for the writer complains only of an attempt to abolish, and not of any actual abolition. This Government has indeed been wicked enough to suppress the practices of widow-burning, of hook-swinging, and the nominally religious functions of the Thags, but these can hardly be called rites "of ordinary life." There is also one nameless torture done to young children which the Government has lately attempted to repress. Can this be what is meant? Then as to removing objects which would remind the people of the greatness of their ancestors, we would suggest a visit to any place, where there are any remains of any greatness, as for example Fatehpur Sikri, where some idea may be formed of the skill and care exercised and the expense undergone in preserving memorials of former governments. Or if something more local and recent is necessary, attention may be given to Lord Harris' highly appreciative reference to the Maharaja Shivaji at the installation of the Raja of Kolhapur three months ago.

We gladly pass to the larger question, suggested by frequent comments in the more respectable papers, whether the English in England are better friends to the people of India than are the English in India. It is generally assumed by Indian writers that this is so, but the assumption almost involves an admission adverse to the Indians themselves. For how do the English in India differ from their brethren in England? It may not be easy to give a full answer to this question, but this much is clear, that it is the residence in India that makes the difference. It would be disagreeable to have to admit that a better acquaintance with Indians makes foreigners less favourably disposed towards them. We prefer to think that the English in India become unpopular for much the same reason that an English Government gradually becomes unpopular at home. Every government, as Mr. Goschen has said, gradually *spends* its majority. The English in India have the disadvantage of being always in office, and grounds of offence against them are continually accumulating. Under this view unpopularity may be cheerfully borne and opposition largely excused. The papers have been discussing the proposal made in the *Nineteenth Century* that some of the Chiefs of India should be given seats in the House of Lords. The suggestion has been intelligently criticised, and it has been clearly perceived that regarded as a means of representing India in England the measure would be very ineffectual. It is not the kind of representation that is desired. The *Indian Spectator* further points out that the Chiefs have their own duties to discharge in India, and that their absence from their own States is seriously inconvenient.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* appears to be unacquainted with even the main features of the revenue survey system, and through this misfortune has published a very misleading article on the Sinkhed revision settlement. It quotes with astonishment a statement in a Government Resolution that "the quality of the soil is a factor which is not now recognised in grouping," and makes the comment that "this means that villages having rich and poor lands are to be placed under the same maximum rate." But there is no ground either for surprise or complaint. The quality of the soil is not considered in the *grouping*, because it is fully allowed for in the *classing*. And villages having different qualities of soil may quite harmlessly come "under the same maximum rate," for the difference in the soils will ensure their having different actual assessments. The writer would have the assessment of bad land in a good position lowered twice over (1) on the score of quality of soil, (2) on the score of position—the position being good. The mischief of this kind of writing is that while there is no real ground of objection, the complaint may in ignorant ears sound plausible. If the educated writer could make such a mistake in good faith, no doubt many simple readers will accept it in good faith. The *Maratha* and other papers have made a curious protest against the impartiality of Government in connection with the riots at Yeola. Government, deeming that the disorderly conduct of the people of that town required additional police to be quartered there at the expense of the inhabitants, directed a levy to be made accordingly. The rate was to be levied from each householder quite irrespectively of his religious belief. This is what we, and we think most people, would regard as the strictly impartial method. But the *Maratha* and other papers do not approve of it. No, they say in effect, you must not treat us in this indifferent manner: you must ask each tax-payer whether he is a Hindu or a Mussalman, and then you must so arrange the levy that in the gross the whole body of Hindus does not pay more than the whole body of Mussalmans. A marvellous request surely! The Government will doubtless maintain its impartial attitude, and levy the tax on the town just as the Municipality—mainly, we presume, a Hindu body—levies its house-tax, namely, without any reference to the payer's creed.

THE returns of the British Army for 1893 show that at no time in its history was the strength so great, being two hundred and two thousand men of all ranks. Special efforts were made in recruiting, and in some cases the men enlisted did not come up to the standard weight and measurement, but they were growing youths and will develope, as all young soldiers do, after a few months' drill. During 1893 the non-commissioned officers and men, who on the first day of the year numbered upwards of two hundred and nine thousand were increased by close upon thirty-eight thousand men. These consisted of above thirty-five thousand recruits, two thousand rejoined from desertion, and the rest from the Army Reserve and "other causes." During the same period there was a total decrease of upwards of thirty-six thousand men, including deaths, discharges, desertions, discharges to the Army Reserve, men given up as deserters, and "other causes." The net gain to the Army on the year was about sixteen hundred men, bringing the total of non-commissioned officers and men up to two hundred and ten thousand and eight hundred on the 1st January of the present year. Of the recruits enrolled last year, the largest number raised in any one district was, as usual, that of London, where over five thousand recruits were finally approved for the Regular Army. The next highest was Manchester, where nearly one thousand recruits were enlisted. The next was Glasgow, then Birmingham, and Dublin. Considering that the number of recruits raised in 1893 was fewer by nearly six thousand five hundred than the number enlisted in 1892, the proportion of men enlisted in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland remains practically the same as before; but the results of the recruiting in Ireland, which was once a most fruitful recruiting ground, leave much to be desired. And in all districts there is still a large number of "special" enlistments, although the proportion is smaller than in the preceding year. At no time, it appears was a larger force of men available for emergency. In addition to the two hundred and twenty thousand in the Regular Army, there are eighty thousand Army Reserve men and thirty thousand of the Militia Reserve, a total of three hundred and thirty thousand. Added to these the Volunteer, Militia, and Yeomanry the total number of men available for service at home and abroad amounts to six hundred and sixty-two thousand men.

THE celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the Empress Dowager of China is not yet supposed to have begun, though, as a matter of fact, it commenced at the beginning of the year and seems likely to continue some time after its close. Honours and decorations are being lavishly bestowed, and almost countless taels of cash are finding their way to the Imperial treasure chest. The record of a long list of latest honours comes by this week's China mail. The widowed Princess of the Emperor's father is to have her annual allowance augmented, and a decree has been promulgated advancing by one step such of the Imperial concubines as have displayed zeal in waiting upon the Empress-Dowager. Then comes a host of mandarins who are to be decorated with orders of the one-eyed, two-eyed, or three-eyed peacock's feather, as the case may be, whilst others are to have the privilege of using purple reins when riding on horseback. Others are to have the apparently much-envied distinction of wearing yellow riding jackets. A multitude of commodores and brigadier-generals are presented with rolls of satin and allowed the privilege of wearing decorations, bearing the characters either for "longevity" or "prosperity." Various of the princes are granted permission to increase their bodyguards by two or three men. Hsu Yung-yi, Senior Chinese Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, is given the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the heir-apparent, a sable robe, *Taisu*, made from pieces from the throat of this animal (a kind of fur garment ordinarily only allowed to Princes to wear), and granted the honour of attending personally upon the Emperor. The Board of Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department also come in for their share in this degree. The Grand Secretary is given the two-eyed peacock's feather. The Junior Manchu Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments; the Junior Manchu Vice-President of the Board of Revenue; the Senior Manchu Vice-President of the Board of War; and the Captain-General of the Bordered Yellow Mongolian Banner, are all given the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the heir-apparent. These five officers are also given each a *Taisu* sable robe wonderfully cheap honours seem to satisfy the Chinese. The day the mail left the Emperor was to eat the sacrificial meats, whatever they may be, with the court, and afterwards to proceed to the Chientsing palace to a banquet. All these things are but preliminary to the real celebration of the Imperial lady's birthday, and there is reason to believe she will have grown appreciably older before the ceremonies terminate.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta contemporary reviews the progress made in this country in the use of steam threshing machines with a view to place Indian wheats in a better position to compete with American. When the first machine was experimented with in Bombay, although the trials were successful, the type of machine sent out did not, it was found, fulfil the requirements of the country, as, although it turned out a very nice and perfectly clean sample of grain, it did not make "bhusa" of the straw. So soon as the manufacturers were acquainted with the exact conditions required, they designed a special machine, in which the grain was threshed and dressed in precisely the same manner as in England and other corn-growing countries where the most modern machinery is adopted, with the addition of an efficient and simple apparatus for chopping and bruising the straw at the same operation, to render it fit food for cattle. This important adjunct was embodied in the frame of the machine, and required but little or no attention. The straw, instead of passing over the end of the shakers and falling on the ground in the usual way, was carried between rollers to which were affixed a series of sharp-edged steel knives and pegs revolving at a high speed, carrying the straw round and in contact with a corresponding number of knives in a fixed concave plate, by which means the straw was chopped and bruised to the required extent. The "bhusa," or chopped straw, was arranged to fall on to a sifting riddle or vibrating screen, which cleaned the "bhusa," and intercepted any grain which might have escaped the shaking apparatus during threshing. An improved machine was manufactured, and the results of the tests are announced by the correspondent who suggests that the enlightened zemindars shall buy machines and let them out to their tenants as was done in Russia when English-made threshing machines were first introduced. By using the machine it has been demonstrated that allowing a margin for all contingencies, it can be done for a fraction over one anna per maund, whereas the cost of treading out and winnowing by the wind is not less than four to five annas per maund. But the question of cost is shown to be only one of many advantages in favour of suitable machinery. The wheat can be got to the market very soon after reaping free of dirt, and fetching a higher price, while the cost of carriage is considerably reduced by the wheat being perfectly clean and free of foreign matter.

AT the meeting of the University Senate, to be held to-morrow (Friday evening), at a quarter-past five, the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani will propose the acceptance of the offer of Rs. 5,000, in four per cent. Port Trust Bonds, from the subscribers of the Dosabhoy Framjee Cama Scholarship, and that a scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200, be awarded annually to the Parsee candidate, who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks. Proposals for the amendment of the University curriculum in regard to the study of English History will be made by Principal Hathorn thwaite and Dr. D. Mackichan; in regard to Ethical Studies, by Professor W. H. Sharp; respecting the Mathematical course, by Principal S. Cooke; and as to General Jurisprudence and Roman Law, by Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. V. J. Kirtikar.

THE

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT'S CONDOLENCE WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

In both the House of Lords and House of Commons, to-night, votes of condolence and sympathy with the French Government were unanimously passed, whilst all the members remained with their heads uncovered. Impressive speeches were made by the leaders of each Party, dwelling on the long friendship which has existed between France and Great Britain.

THE COMING OBSEQUIES.

The funeral service over M. Carnot's body will take place, on Sunday next, at Notre Dame, and the interment will be at the Pantheon.

THE ASSASSIN SANTO.

The assassin Santo asserts that he was not joined by any other conspirators in the murder of President Carnot, but his statement is not believed.

SERIOUS ANTI-ITALIAN RIOTS.

Serious riots took place, to-day, at Lyons, where the Italian shops were sacked and the contents burned in a bonfire.

The Italian Consulate at Grenoble was also attacked.

THE NEW DEATH DUTIES.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Fowler in reply to a question, said that Government were considering the question of exempting the pensions of the widows and orphans of Indian Civil Servants from the new death duties.

THE DUTY ON BEER.

The Commons have carried the Beer Duty by a majority of eighteen votes.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Surrey has beaten Yorkshire by ten wickets.

THE RUPEE LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

There have been rumours from all parts of India that there is to be a conversion of the rupee loan. The Financial Department cannot, for the present, give definite information as to the matter. The possession of large balances has, probably, given rise to the rumours in question; and it is likely that the action of the Government of India will be made known shortly.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Viceroy has no present intention of appointing an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council during the present Session.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The Code of Criminal Procedure is to be again amended in certain particulars; and the matter is now occupying the attention of the Government of India.

TRANSFER TO HALF-PAY LIST.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitton and Major Yule have been transferred to the half pay List; and the latter has received promotion.

THE WAZIRIS.

The Political Agent of Zhob reports that a party was attacked by the Waziris, near Moghal Kot, on the 24th instant, one naik being badly wounded.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 27.

Very heavy rain has fallen in Gohna, making a daily rise of four feet of water in the lake. The lake is now four miles long. The dam has been slightly scoured by the deluge, but shows no sign yet of giving way.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy's autumn tour will extend through the Punjab to Peshawur, including his visit to the Khyber, thence along the part of the North-West Frontier to Quetta and Khoja Amran Range. A great gathering of the Punjab Chiefs and notabilities will afterwards take place at Lahore, where his Excellency the Viceroy holds his first durbar.

THE AMIR'S PROCLAMATION.

It appears that a proclamation by the Amir of Kabul, just published by the Paris *Debats*, as coming from Merv, reached India three years ago. In it the Amir announced his intention of visiting London.

HEAVY RAIN AT ALLAHABAD.

Heavy rain continues falling here. Over twenty inches has been registered up to this morning since Sunday; the normal rainfall for the corresponding period last year being six inches.

OBITUARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 27.

Mr. H. F. Doctor, proprietor and editor of the *Guzerat Mittra*, died, this morning, of brain fever. The deceased was a public-spirited citizen. His untimely death has evoked great sympathy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

JEDDA, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet left here to-day.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay left here this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, JUNE 27.

H. M. S. Redbreast from Colombo arrived.

The s. s. Setos left Aden for Bombay on the 22nd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 27th June.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 3-8
Bar Silver	28¾

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 26.

10 p.m. ... 83·1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	84·7
1 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	86·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Sind-Sagar branch of the North-Western Railway has been breached by floods between Muzaffargarh and the Chenab; but the damage done is not serious, as the embankment on that section of the line is only two or three feet high.

THE Gohna Lake rose 17·2 feet last week, the level now being about 200 feet from the summit of the dam. Rain has been falling all round almost incessantly, causing erosion of the surface of the barrier; but there are no symptoms yet of any extensive breach.

COMPLAINTS have been made of the tardiness of the Government of India in giving effect to the Secretary of State's decision sanctioning the exchange compensation allowance to the employes of Guaranteed Railways. It would not seem, however, that much time was lost in the matter. The despatch was only received from England in the middle of last month, and a good deal of careful consideration was required in matters of detail before bringing it into effect. The experience of the past certainly shows that it is better to make certain in the first instance in a matter of this kind, than to bring in the scheme hastily and make changes and revocations after it has been introduced. Exchange compensation takes a dismal colour when it comes in the form of a demand for compensation to Government for payments made which have been discovered on subsequent reflection not to be allowable. The railway officials concerned have certainly had a long time to wait, but they will forget all that we should imagine when they come into the receipt of a lump sum representing arrears of allowance since April 1, 1893.

A MEETING of ladies interested in the formation of a Ladies' Golf Club for Colombo, was held at Alexandra House (Mrs. J. M. Skinner's residence), on Wednesday afternoon last, when about thirty ladies were present, and the club was formally launched. Mrs. Corse-Scott was elected honorary secretary, while a committee of ladies was elected for the year. It was decided to fix the subscription for playing members at Rs. 10 per annum; for non-playing members at Rs. 5 per annum; and for visitors at Rs. 2 per mensem. It was also decided to charge visitors for less than four days Re. 1 for the use of the links. Friday in each week will be club night, and each Friday two ladies will provide the tea in turns. Amongst other matters which were settled was that of the club colours, which are to be signal red and white. The club will start on its career on July 1.

A SOIREE at the British Embassy at Paris preceded Lady Victoria Blackwood's wedding, at which a beautiful dressing case was presented to her in the name of the English residents in Paris. Sir Edward Blount, who spoke very pleasantly on behalf of his fellow-countrymen, was followed by Lord Dufferin in a speech described as unaffected and graceful. Lady Victoria modestly declined her father's invitation to say a few words herself. The bridegroom's offerings were rich and rare, and were supplemented by numerous costly gifts from friends, including a cheque for £11,000 from Lord Iveagh, Mr. Plunkett's uncle.

THERE are many still in India who will hear with great regret of the death of Mr. Mathews Kempson, formerly Director of Education in the N.-W. Provinces, a post in which he served from 1862 to 1878. He was the first incumbent of the office, and as its original and most efficient organiser the department still owes him a debt of gratitude that will long keep his name remembered in India. After leaving India Mr. Kempson took up the posts of Professor of Hindustani at Cambridge and the Staff College, and only a year or two back he brought out a manual of Hindustani, which as a book for learners is certainly not surpassed by any other in existence. His interest in education always remained with him, and up to the last he was one of the most active members of the Governing Body of Cheltenham College, which he joined as a boy at its opening in 1841. It was shortly after attending one of their meetings a few weeks ago, that he was taken with the illness, which though it did not at first seem serious, terminated his life on the 20th instant. At Cheltenham and Cambridge his name will always be remembered as a cricketer. He was captain of both elevens, and the best player that the school has produced. Perhaps, the only occasion on which the Gentlemen have beaten the Players by superiority in bowling was the match of 1853, when Mr. Kempson and Sir F. Bathurst bowled unchanged through both innings and got rid of their opponents for 42 and 69 runs.

IN the course of his speech at the concluding sitting of the German Currency Commission, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury announced that the members were agreed that the depreciation and fluctuation of silver entailed certain losses to the foreign trade and domestic commerce of Germany, but one country alone could not take effective measures in raising the price of the metal, and it was not practicable to do so either by a system of monopoly, by international agreement, or by regulating the production. He referred to the difficulty about fixing a rate between gold and silver, and the question whether so to do might not prove more dangerous than the depreciation of silver itself. Great discretion would be required. The members of the Commission would render a public service by helping to spread a conviction that serious difficulties attend the solution of the silver question. The Government would examine the proposals submitted to it, making those which it regarded as feasible the basis for further consideration.

THE excess rain which fell over India last year has been found to amount to as much as 211 cubic miles of water. To get a clearer idea of what an enormous mass of water this represents, writes the *Pioneer*, let us suppose a column to stretch from the earth to the moon, which is a distance of about 240,000 miles; then if this column were composed of water and its section all through was a little more than half an acre, it would represent the same excess of water which covered India last year. Another illustration may help to make us realise what a gigantic amount this apparently insignificant extra nine inches is when spread uniformly over a large country like India. Let us suppose that the column just spoken of represents an enormous hose reaching from the earth to the moon. Then if the water were required to be distributed so as to be used up over India within the six months of the monsoon period, it would have to pour through the hose of half an acre section at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. Compared with any of our artificial schemes of irrigation we can form some idea of what last year's surplus meant. The effect of this excess of rainfall on the subsoil water this year cannot be overlooked. Unfortunately, there is a lack of continuity between the sciences of meteorology and irrigation, and we are not certain how much of the excess rain which falls one year is preserved in the subsoil for use during the next. But it has been ascertained that while bare soil only retains about 20 per cent. of the rainfall, soil covered by forest litter retains as much as from 40 to 70 per cent. When forests occur, therefore, we may expect the influences of last year's excess to endure for the longest period, and to affect the subterranean supplies most beneficially. Evaporation is retarded and infiltration expedited.

AGRICULTURAL distress is a cry which seems to be unknown in New England; yet the farmers there, like their English brethren, have felt the competition of the "vast West" supplying wheat, beef, and pork, at "alarmingly low prices" on the one hand, while, on the other, it attracts enterprise and capital from the sea-board to those new lands. Nevertheless, our Consul, Mr. Yeats-Brown, states that the New England farmers find it possible, with climate, soil, and externals generally similar to ours, to live comfortably and lay by money. But, as Mr. Yeats-Brown observes, farmers with us are tenants paying rent, whereas the New England farmers are freeholders. It is superior education, however, including in the term not only training, but "Grange Meetings," Farmers' Institutes, and public institutions for promoting agriculture, which, in our Consul's opinion, has taught the New Englander to manage his farm better, and to turn from the lost industry of wheat-growing to dairy farming, poultry keeping, fruit cultivation, and the small system of cultivation generally.

FOR a great number of years past the fine, open plateau, known as Chatham Great Lines, has been used by the inhabitants of Chatham and Rochester for recreative purposes, when not required for use by the military. The boon, which is much valued, has, however, now been withdrawn by the authorities on the ground that the playing of football, cricket, and other games is detrimental to the surface of the Lines as used for military operations. The prohibition on the part of the authorities is strongly resented by the public. A deputation of the leading inhabitants of the town, headed by the Mayor, has waited on General Forster, commanding at Chatham, with the view of getting the obnoxious order rescinded. Having failed in their object, it is stated that they will take the necessary steps for bringing the matter before the attention of Parliament.

IN Nantes and the surrounding district, a great deal of cheap china for breakfast and dinner services used to be of English make; but our Consul, Mr. Dickie, finds that the dealers no longer keep English cups, saucers, and plates in stock. When he asks the reason, the dealers tell him that the customers who bought services from them are constantly asking for duplicates to replace broken plates and dishes, and they cannot always get them of exactly the same pattern. French makers, on the other hand, always keep to the old designs, as well as bring out new ones, and they are, therefore, obliged to point out to their customers that, though the English patterns are neat and cheap, it may be better for them to pay a little more for French ones, on account of the certainty that when they want a dozen or two more of plates at some future time they will be sure of getting them.

M. KOVALEVSKI, State Councillor and Chief of the Department of Trades and Manufactures in the Russian Ministry of Finance, is already busy with the preliminary organization of the great Russian National Exhibition, to be held at Nizhni-Novgorod in 1896. Neither the Imperial Government nor the Russian world of arts, sciences, trades, and industries were satisfied with the partial success of the late Moscow Exposition, and there appears now to exist a very general determination among all those concerned in the enterprise to make the coming national "show" in the ancient Volga city a conspicuous success in all respects.

A BAND of about thirty desperate brigands, under the leadership of a merciless Tcherkess ruffian, has, for some time past, held an extensive district along the Circassian coast in a state of terror. Numerous appeals for protection, by post, telegraph, and special messengers, are reaching Tiflis and St. Petersburg. From Novorossiisk to Tuapse there was formerly stationed a line of Cossack stanitzas, which, though not very well manned, and situated far apart from each other, still sufficed to lend a fair amount of protection to the scattered native settlements in their respective vicinities. Since the railway was carried from Novorossiisk to Vladikavkas these stanitzas have been gradually removed, and the few and widely separated coastguard stations along that stretch of the Euxine littoral afford no protection whatever to the inland settlements.

A PALERMO correspondent says that when De Felice's fellow-prisoners who were pronounced innocent left the prison, the former and the other condemned said, "Go and be our ambassadors to our friends. Tell them that we are not malefactors. Tell them that they must not forget us, nor let us die in oblivion. Tell them to move, to agitate. Tell them not to abandon our families. We count upon them." In Sicily there is great agitation, and it is hoped an amnesty will be pronounced. The students make continual demonstrations at the University, which the Rector was obliged to close.

AN unguarded expression has got Signor Felice Cavallotti, the well-known Radical leader in Italy, into a rather unpleasant scrape. In a recent speech in the Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of a severe sentence inflicted by the Assize Court of Naples, he declared that the judge knew no more of law than a hair-dresser's assistant. Thereupon there was great excitement in the hair-dressing profession. Indignation meetings have been held all over the country, and resolutions, more or less strongly worded, have been forwarded to the offending Deputy. Signor Cavallotti publishes his defence in the columns of the "Don Chisciotte," which is the Italian way of spelling "Don Quixote."

THAT pearl of all the health resorts in the Austrian Alps, sweet Madonna di Campiglio, has just been opened for the season, and is lovely in the southern luxuriousness of its spring vegetation, coupled with the peculiarities of Alpine growth. The wild stream Sarca rushes down the splendid pine-clad mountains, and the incomparable Branta group glows in the sunset every evening with its pure snows and its bluish glaciers. The hotel is preparing to receive the Empress Elizabeth, who was to arrive on the 25th of this month, to stay for four weeks, whilst the Emperor proposes to join her on the 1st of July, and spend a fortnight. The Empress has been to Madonna di Campiglio before, and the Emperor hears its praises sung every year by his uncle, the aged Field-Marshall Albrecht, who spends a month there very summer.

DIAMOND-SETTERS from all parts of the Continent are meeting in Congress at Antwerp in the Salle de l'Athenee. The demands of the men are, first of all, a fixed tariff, some masters paying, it is said, 50 per cent. less than others; a working day of nine hours; an understanding with respect to work into which diamonds of different weights enter; and the engagement of men only. This last demand, if acceded to by the masters, will result in the throwing out of employment of a large number of women and children. The question of the best means of securing healthy workshops has also been considered, and old-age pensions will come up for discussion before the Congress breaks up.

THE ways of those officials called "juges d'instruction" are at last proving too much even for the patience of the French people. It is the business of those men in preparing cases for the prosecution to extort, by threats or by any other means that occur to them, an avowal of guilt from prisoners. One often sees in the French papers a paragraph to the effect that so-and-so, having been arrested on suspicion of having committed such-and-such a crime, at first stoutly denied his guilt, but, under a searching examination of five or six hours, "began to make admissions." What an innocent man would suffer from such a process at the hands of an obstinate cross-examiner with practically absolute power over him may be imagined. The case that has attracted special attention to the system is that of Henri Tesnieres, the Hattenville murderer, who has been sentenced to death by the Assize Court of the Seine Inferieure. To the indignation of the public, it has come out that the "juge d'instruction" who extorted a confession from him had promised he should be leniently dealt with if he told all, but nevertheless afterwards demanded the utmost penalty of the law.

THE third of a course of lectures, in the Lecture Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, has been delivered by Mr. W. H. Grenfell, late M.P. for Hereford. The chair was occupied by Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P., Recorder of London, who, in introducing Mr. Grenfell, expressed regret that he had not been able to devote much time to the subject of the currency, but he thought the question one of great importance, and that increasing attention was being given to it in the city. Mr. Grenfell, who had been announced to speak on the "currency question as affecting investments," explained that in response to a number of requests he had decided to deal with the general question. He spoke on the quantity theory, and explained how the demonetisation of silver had been brought about, with the consequent appreciation of gold, and showed the evil effects of that appreciation in the fall of prices of commodities in gold-standard countries, and in the dislocation of trade between gold and silver standard countries; and he urged as a remedy a return to the bimetallic system which existed up to 1873 by means of an international agreement between the leading nations of the world, in which it was the interest of England to take a leading part. Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., (late Finance Minister of India), in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Grenfell, said that of all the questions before the civilised world to-day the "currency question" is the most important, and that it is, indeed, impossible to exaggerate its importance.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Captain Walshe, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

STREET IMPROVEMENT AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 25th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Committee and of the Corporation to the acquisition (1) at a cost of Rs. 11,911·12, of 565·91 square yards, or thereabouts of land, and compound wall building, and trees standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, the property of Bai Jaiji; and (2) at a cost of Rs. 7,000, of 328·87 square yards, or thereabout, of land and buildings, &c., and trees standing thereon situate thereat, the property of Bai Gulbai; these premises being required for the improvement of that thoroughfare.

Dr. Cowasji considered that the rate allowed for the ground was very high. In 1886 the rate paid for a square yard of ground was Rs. 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram remarked that since then the value of the property had increased a hundred per cent.

Mr. Hurkisondas was of the same opinion.

The Commissioner did not think a more favourable rate could have been fixed.

Mr. Rebsch wanted to know if the work was desirable.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal replied there was no doubt as to that.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the position occupied by the property was commanding. He asked Dr. Cowasji to go and enquire what Messrs. Kemp and Co., who were next to the property, would charge for their ground and buildings.

The Committee after some discussion resolved to recommend the Corporation to grant the necessary sanction.

CULTIVATION AT AGRIPADA.

The Secretary submitted a letter, dated 22nd instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he had sold the right of cultivating a portion of the ground (area about 247, 200 square yards), recently purchased from Bai Motlibai and Mr. Muncherji Framji Cama, for Agripada Roads, to Malloo Syeboo, from 16th June to 31st October, 1894, for Rs. 500.

The Committee recorded the letter.

A CLEVER CONTRACTOR.

The Committee recorded letter to the Secretary, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, stating, with reference to his report, of the sale, to Mangroo Jagga of right of cultivating vegetables and rearing fish in Naigam Tank for 1894-95, for Rs. 250, which report was recorded by the Committee, in their Resolution No. 111, dated 4th April, 1894, that as the lessee did not pay the full amount of the right, his deposit of Rs. 50 was forfeited, and orders were issued to re-sell the right. No one came forward on the day of auction to bid, but Mangroo Jagga himself was present and offered Rs. 100. As the Superintendent of the Gardens these stanitzas have been gradually removed, and the few and widely separated coastguard stations along that stretch of the Euxine littoral afford no protection whatever to the inland settlements.

AN EXTENSION IN CONTRACT TIME.

The Commissioner was granted sanction to the variation of the contract, with Mr. Deoram Keshavji, for the construction of the sheep and goat market at DeLisle Road, whereby the contract time should be extended up to 16th July, 1894.

The Committee also sanctioned the variation of the contract with Messrs. Hormasji Jamasji Mistri and Pherozeshaw Dhanjibhai Patel, for the construction of the stables for F & G Wards, Health Department, at Dadar, extending the contract time up to 18th October, 1894.

IMPROVEMENT OF 1ST MARINE STREET.

A sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, Dr. Cowasji, Mr. Rebsch, and Mr. Shroff was appointed to report on the Resolution of the Corporation—"That petition, dated 9th ultimo, from Mr. Bezonji R. Kotewal and others, asking for the improvement of 1st Marine Street be referred to the Standing Committee for favorable consideration."

A DRAIN NUISANCE AT KARELWADI.

The Secretary presented a letter from the Commissioner, reporting on petition, dated 6th April, 1894, from Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Katrak and others, complaining of nuisance caused by the open side drain, near the Framjee Cowasjee Fire Temple, at Karelwadi.

The Commissioner said the drain caused a very great nuisance, which required to be remedied. If the Corporation and the Committee chose to do it this year the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 1,943 might be sanctioned from the special grant, otherwise they might wait until some provision was made in the next year's budget.

Dr. Cowasji moved and Dr. Bhalchandra seconded that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure from special grant.

Mr. Rebsch remarked that there were open drains in many other parts of the town, and if it was considered a danger to the health of those living in the locality the Commissioner might be asked to submit a report as to how much it would cost them to remedy the evil. It was not fair to give priority to one particular locality because it was brought to their notice first.

The Commissioner replied that the drain in question was particularly bad, and required a remedy as soon as possible.

Dr. Cowasji's motion was then passed.

BURIAL-GROUND AT TANK BUNDER.

The Committee recorded the letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, stating that, under Government Resolution, dated 22nd July, 1882, the Hindu burning and burial-ground at Tank Bunder, was vested by Government in the Municipality for the use of the Hindu community in general and those residing in Mazagon and adjoining districts in particular. The area of the ground was 30,581 square yards and the boundaries were defined as follows:—On the east by Port Trust boundary marks; west by pucca wall and public road: north and south by walls which from time to time had fallen in places. The Commissioner was not aware that the Port Trustees had any claim to this land or anything connected with it.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

MOUNTED SPORTS ON THE MAIDAN.

"OUR true intent is all for your delight" would have been the most appropriate motto for the mounted sports, held on the Marine Lines maidan, last evening, had the promoters cared to adopt one. The Officer Commanding the detachment of 2nd Lancers, now stationed at Parel, and the Commandant of the Bombay Light Horse certainly had no mercenary motives in taking to themselves the trouble and labour involved in arranging for the sports, and carrying them successfully through, for there was no charge for admission. The sports were as free as the Bandstand, or the Apollo Bunder, and as the day had been fine, it was not surprising that the maidan was lined with an interested concourse of spectators. The heavy shower which fell just before five o'clock led some to fear that the fine weather, that has characterised last week or two, would be succeeded by another monsoon burst; and that the sports would have to be postponed. But such was not the case, and except for the grass being wet nothing occurred to mar the skill of the performers or the enjoyment of the spectators. Lieut. Griffiths brought together the pick of the 2nd Lancers, whilst Captain Cuffe marshalled such skilful riders as Lieut. G. W. Moir, Lieut. H. S. Symons, Sergt.-Major Royne, Sergt. Ker, Corporal Macausland, Troopers Stevens, Bakkley, Rivers Smith, Roberts, J. Brooks, and Osternyer, and Color.-Sergt Ferne of the Bombay Volunteer Corps. The sports commenced with section tent-pegging, a very pretty figure being executed by eight men of the 2nd Lancers. They rode up to the pegs in the form of a capital T, and the ride was as novel for Bombay as it was pretty. The tent-pegging was succeeded by a series of sword stick and lance encounters, in which the Lancers showed to special advantage. Every point in the various contests was eagerly watched by the spectators who cheered and laughed at the combatants according to the success or failure of their thrusts. The evening's diversion would have been all the more enjoyable if a military band had been present, but this omission will, no doubt, be rectified when Lieut. Griffiths and Captain Cuffe arrange for another series of mounted sports later in the season. The programme was concluded at about a quarter to seven with a well-executed general *melee*. It may be mentioned that the gathering was in no way intended to interfere with the Gymkhana mud sports, which have not yet been commenced, but which in former monsoons have been held every Wednesday afternoon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A PRACTICE game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-15. Members are requested to attend.

THE SHEWAN MEMORIAL FUND.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following abstract of the proceedings of the public meeting, held on the 25th instant, in the Mitra Mandal building, at Nandod, in connection with the Shewan Memorial Fund:—The following gentlemen were present: H. H. Maharana Gambhirsingji Raja Saheb of Rajpipla; Kumar Shri Chhatrasingji, Heir-apparent; Kumars Ramsingji and Kiratsingji; Thakore Saheb of Nawapura; K. B. Dhanjishah Edalji, Senior Assistant Administrator; Rao Saheb Tipnis, Junior Assistant; R. S. Nandkrishnalal Ratnalal Majmudar, Sirnyaydhish; Dr. Patel, Chief Medical Officer; Messrs. Nathabhai Damodardas, Maganlal Chhaganlal, Dhirajbhai Dhaneshvar, Ranchhodlal Lalbhai, Dholidas Karsondas, Hargovind Bhanabhai, Chhaganlal Buxi, Motilal Pitamberdas, Jekishandas Vallabhdass and other leading inhabitants of the town and district. The proceedings were commenced by a short speech delivered by Kumar Shri Chhatrasingjee, explaining the object of the meeting. It was proposed by Kumar Shri Chhatrasingji, that H. H. the Maharana Gambhirsingji should take the chair. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Jekishandas Vallabhdas who enumerated in brief the substantial and far-reaching reforms effected by Mr. Shewan in every branch of the administration during his tenure of office for nearly six years, which, he pointed out, will inseparably connect his name with Rajpipla. He also dwelt upon the generosity displayed by H. H. the Maharana Gambhirsingji in initiating the movement in a truly appreciative spirit. Mr. Ranchhodlal Lalbhai, seconded by Mr. Kalyanrai Keshavrai, proposed that a clock-tower be erected to commemorate the memory of Mr. Shewan. Mr. Dholidas Kersondas, seconded by Mr. Chhaganlal Harivallabhdas, proposed that the fund subscribed, should be designated "Shewan Memorial Fund," and that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to carry out the intended object:—President: H. H. Maharana Gambhirsingji, Raja Saheb of Rajpipla; vice-president, Kumar Shri Chhatrasingji; members, R. S. Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis, Mr. Motilal Pitamberdas Buxi, Mr. Ramchandra Govind Apte, Mr. Chhaganlal Harivallabhdas Vakil, Dr. Edalji Dorabji Patel, and Mr. Jekishandas Vallabhdas Mehta; honorary secretary, R. S. Nandkrishnalal Ratnalal Majmudar; honorary treasurer, Mr. Motibhai Mathurabhai. Mr. Gunwantram Madhavram Mehta, seconded by Mr. Motilal Pitamberdas Buxi, proposed that the above committee be invested with full powers to collect subscriptions, to spend them for the purposes connected with the memorial, and to do all acts incidental to, and necessary for, the furtherance of the object in view. Mr. Maganlal Chhaganlal proposed a vote of thanks to the president. Mr. Hormasji seconded the proposal. All the above proposals were carried *nem. con.*

The following subscriptions were announced at the meeting by Sheth Ranchhodlal Lalubhai:—H. H. Maharana Gambhirsingji, Rs. 1,000; Kumar Shri Chhatrasingji, Rs. 501; Mr. Hormasji Ratonji, Rs. 376; Mr. K. B. Dhanjishah Edulji, Rs. 175; Mr. Dholidas Karsandas, Rs. 175; Mr. Nathabhai Damodardas, Rs. 151; Mr. Ramchandra Govind Apte, Rs. 125; R. S. Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis, Rs. 105; R. S. Nandkrishnalal Ratnalal Majmudar, Rs. 105; Dr. Edalji Dorabji, Rs. 101; Mr. Bhaishanker Ravidat, Rs. 101; Mr. Gumansingji of Rajpura, Rs. 100; Mr. Ranchhodlal Lalbhai, Rs. 60; Mr. Bhikhabhai Bawabhai, Rs. 55; Mr. Bhaibawa Gambhirbawa, Rs. 52; Kumar Ramsingji, Kumar Kiratsingji, Mahida Durjangsingji, Mr. Pranjiwandas Hargovind, Mr. Chhaganlal Kalidas, Mr. Dorabji Hormasji, Mr. Maniram Ambaram, Mr. Motibhai Mathurbhai, Mr. Maganlal Chhaganlal, Mr. Motilal Pitamberdas, Mr. Pitamberdas Jagjiwandas, Mr. Chhaganlal Harivallabhdas, Mr. Purshotumdas Brijlal Buxi, R. S. Nathabhai Avichaldas, Mr. Abhesingji Khusalsingji, Mr. Raisingji Ishwarsingji, and Mr. Iswar Varadhbhai, each Rs. 51. Subscriptions below Rs. 51 amounting to Rs. 2,095.

ANTS AND TREE-DAUBING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While turning up some old papers, to-day, I came upon a recipe for killing "ants," given to me some years ago in the Bilaspur District of the Central Provinces. The ingredients are as follows:—"Asafœtida, 1 part; garu (a red substance, just like red earth), 10 parts; aloe fibres, 3 parts; and the rest of water to make up 50 parts, or more, as one liked." This, if rubbed a few feet from the bottom of a fruit tree, guards it from attacks of white ants. I also remember to have seen a similar preparation besmeared upon mango-trees in the state garden, at Porbunder, last year, during the mango season. If this catches the eye of the superintendent of that garden, I am sure he will have something to say on the subject. Could not this, possibly, be the secret of the much-talked-of tree-daubing of the Behar?—Yours, &c.,

June 27. M. B. K.

A RECENT MUNICIPAL DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is easy to see that your correspondent, "Facts," questions the accuracy of my statement regarding the discovery of the frauds, for which credit was claimed for Mr. Pearson, simply with the view of using the challenge as a peg on which to hang his imputations of caste feeling. Let me assure him that the device is become so stale now, that all sensible persons have come to see through it, and recognize it as a hypocritical cry raised only in the interests of individuals, when there is nothing else to fall back upon. Anyhow, the least that was to be expected from an apostle of truth who rushes forward to contradict others' statements and exults in the exposure of their falsity, was to be sure about his boasted "facts." The means of verifying our respective assertions are easy at hand in the official "Municipal Record," and I will leave the public to judge of the zeal of your correspondent for truth from the following quotation from the Report, dated 24th September, 1890, laid before the Corporation by the present Municipal Commissioner, and printed *in extenso* in the Appendix to Part II. of Vol. XV. of the Record:—

11. The first examination of the Ward Clerk Jamsetji's books which was made during the current year by the Assistant Assessor in charge of the ward, Mr. Pherozeshaw Rustomji, was commenced on 2nd July, 1890. Mr. Pherozeshaw has charge of A and B Wards. There are seven ward clerks in A and nine in B Ward, altogether sixteen. Previous, however, to 5th June, Mr. Pherozeshaw had charge of A, C, and D Wards. The third Assistant Assessor was appointed from 5th May, on which date the Revenue and Refund Audit officer went on one month's privilege leave, and Mr. Pherozeshaw acted for him. The latter, therefore, took over his new and smaller charge on 5th June. During the month of June, the books of other ward clerks engaged his attention, and he came to the examination of those of Jamsetji Muncherji on 2nd July, and continued it on 4th and 7th idem. On 2nd July, the Assistant Assessor examined the bills (or receipts) in hand, including the forged receipts alluded to at the end of para. 7. He made two memoranda on the latter, one enquiring who the person was who signed the receipts, and the other, remarking that he understood the bill had been recalled. On 4th he wrote in the Ward Collection Book a memorandum in pencil to this effect: "I notice many irregularities in the collecting work of this Ward Clerk, and urge on the Superintendent the necessity of closer supervision."

He also drafted a memorandum for the Assessor and Collector's signature on the same day, which was duly despatched to the Superintendent. This memorandum, after a general reference to irregularities in the Ward Clerk's work and an exhortation to closer supervision, ended with these words: "Please report on the 15th August next on the state of this Ward Clerk's balances, reporting on each bill in which recovery has been neglected." Had this memorandum been acted on, discovery could not long have been postponed; but the Superintendent, Mr. Bal Nilaji, actually handed it over to the Ward Clerk himself, in whose drawer it was ultimately found. This is an instance of very reprehensible laxity, and it is difficult to understand what Mr. Bal Nilaji can have conceived his duties of supervision to consist in. By thus possessing himself of this order from the head office, the Ward Clerk would have managed to stifle enquiry until the next visit of the Assistant Assessor, if the new Superintendent of the ward, Mr. Atmaram Motiram, had not in the meantime, again acting under orders from the Assistant Assessor, made discoveries. When, on 1st July, Mr. Atmaram took charge of the ward, he was told by the Assistant Assessor that large amounts were outstanding under the excuse that the bills were disputed, but that he, the Assistant Assessor, was not satisfied with this excuse, and that Mr. Atmaram should compile for himself a register of disputed bills from the correspondence on the subject relating to his ward, which was in the head office, and which would be sent to him, and when the register was complete, should compare the outstanding bills with it. This Mr. Atmaram did, and as soon as he had completed the register and come to the examination of Ward Clerk Jamsetji Muncherji's bills, his suspicions were excited, and he turned to his Ward Collection Book or Bill-book.

In addition to the instructions thus issued to Mr. Atmaram, the Assistant Assessor drafted a circular order to all wards, which was signed and issued by the Assessor on 28th July. After preliminary comments on the circumstance that large numbers of so-called disputed bills were outstanding, concerning which neither Ward Clerks nor Superintendents could give the explanations which they ought to have been able to give, the Assessor goes on to direct that "no bill is to remain uncollected unless the dispute is such within the knowledge of the Superintendent as to warrant suspension of recovery. Where this is so, the dispute should be promptly reported for the orders of the Assessor," and further that the Superintendents "are to make out a list of disputed bills" in a given form, in which the serial number and amount of each bill was shown. This order was received among other Superintendents by Mr. Atmaram, the Superintendent of A Ward, and must, even without the earlier instructions given to him by the Assistant Assessor, have led to the discovery of the frauds. Acting on the orders given to him, the Superintendent had examined the bills for 1889-90, which Jamsetji Muncherji alleged to be outstanding on account of disputes, and which were those shown in statement III.

—Yours, &c.,

June 27. PHEROZESHAW M. MEHTA.

THE "Thierfreund," the official organ of the Vienna society, for the protection of animals, publishes the following advertisement: "Wanted, to adopt as a child, a fine large cat; black preferred. Kind treatment, with agreeable society and country air." The address follows.

SEQUEL TO THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN* DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was called on for hearing the case, in which Mahomed Hussonji, a milkman, charged Mr. Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer for Bombay, and Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector, Opium Department, with assaulting him on the 9th instant. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. DeSouza for Mr. Jadowji, while Mr. Rustom conducted his defence in person.

Complainant, in his information, filed on the 12th instant, stated that he was a milkman, and resided in Khalassi Chuckla. On Saturday, the 9th instant, at about 11-30 a.m., he had occasion to go to the Customs Office, where he met Jadowji, an opium farmer. Jadowji called him a *soor*, and pointing him out to Mr. Rustom who was standing near him, said: "This fellow gave evidence against Damji and in favour of the missionaries." Mr. Rustom thereupon giving him a blow on the chest, said: "*Salla*, why have you come here." Jadowji then pushed complainant, and they both eventually assaulted him and drove him out of the compound.

On the case being called on Mr. Velinker said that compl

WELLINGTONIAN DINNER AT SIMLA.

THE annual dinner of Old Wellingtonians was held at Simla, in the United Service Club chalet, on Monday evening, Major Borton, Somersetshire Light Infantry, presided, and the other "old boys" present were:—Captain Bentinck, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy, Hyderabad Lancers; Major Drummond, 11th Bengal Lancers; Major Finnis, R. E., Captain Gossett, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant Knowles, Derbyshire Regiment; Captain Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry; Captain Hawkes, Assistant Commissary-General; Captain Harbert, C. I. Horse, Persian Interpreter to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Deputy Director-General of Railways; Captain Jennings, R. A.; Captain Johnson, 36th Sikhs; Captain Lawrence, R. E.; Lieutenants Lyon, R. A.; G. A. Travers, R. E.; R. E. Travers, 4th Gurkhas.

After the Queen's health had been drunk, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening "The School," and said that whenever and wherever it was possible, old Wellingtonians should meet together, and thereby strengthen and renew the friendship of their early days. It was pleasant to think that at the present moment they were gathered together at various centres all over the vast British Empire, and were wafting their good wishes back to the old School, to which they owed so much, and were thinking of their old chums whom they may not have met for years.

These gatherings were not only socially pleasant but were productive of much good. Witness the good work done by the Old Wellingtonian Mission. The Mission has been well supported in the past, and as long as Old Wellingtonians met together on this great anniversary the funds necessary to continue and extend its usefulness were certain to be forthcoming. Major Borton then alluded to what the School was like in 1863 when he first arrived. No head master's house, no racquet court, fives court, gymnasium, library or grub shop. No hotels, and only one master's house "Carr's;" the chapel unfinished and unpaved. What it was like now the youngest of the "old boys" present, Mr. Knowles, could tell them. The Chairman said thanks should be unanimously voted to the Rev. Mr. Nichols for publishing the Indian Old Wellingtonian Register, a work entailing vast labour. Until this Register existed it was almost impossible to get the old scholars together. They were also very much indebted to Major Finnis, Major Drummond and Captain Herbert for having organised the Simla dinner, and for the trouble they had taken to bring them together.

In conclusion he added that it was impossible to over-estimate what the School owed to its head masters. Their great administrative ability and the strict discipline which they enforced had made the School. He felt sure that all Old Wellingtonians owed their School a debt of gratitude, and had to thank it for their success in after life.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

The Chairman then called on Captain Herbert to give an account of the Old Wellingtonian Society and Mission, which he did at some length showing the good work being done.

The health of Major Finnis and Captain Herbert was drunk. The former, in replying, said Captain Herbert, with the assistance of Major Drummond, had really taken all the trouble in getting them together that night, telegrams having been sent to every mess from Peshawar to Meerut, and some 200 Old Wellingtonians having been addressed through the post. Major Finnis siad he had probably visited the School later than anyone present as he was there in December after an absence of 20 years. He described the great improvements in the houses and playing-grounds. An immense amount had been spent in sanitary arrangements, after the unfortunate outbreak of sickness a few years ago. Wellington could now fairly claim to be the most healthy school in England. He spoke in high terms of the new headmaster, Mr. Pollock, to whom masters and boys were alike devoted, and said that under his guidance the old School was bound to go to the front."

Captain Herbert then said: "Gentlemen, in thanking you for the cordial way in which you have drunk my health I wish to say that for many reasons I feel that I am the last from whom you should expect a speech at an old Wellingtonian dinner. The chief reason being that it is over 20 years ago since I last set eyes on the College building, and wondered at its Queen Anne architecture. It is true that it seems to me only the other day that I sprinted down to the racquet courts after morning chapel to write my name on the slate, but from what I have heard this evening, and what I have read in the College year book, I see that there have been many changes since I left, and that I shall feel quite a stranger in the land when I return. I must confess, however, that that which surprised me most was to see from the year book that complaints had been made that too much attention was given in the teaching, to the modern school, to the detriment of the classical side. This is, indeed, a change, for in my time—though there was a modern school—the excellency to which it had attained can be surmised from the fact that one of my old school-fellows present here to-night, Major Finnis, went, if I remember right, direct from the classical sixth into the sixth form in the mathematical school. In those days the chief object of all the great public schools appeared to be to train boys to be able to translate unintelligible Greek choruses into less intelligible English, and Wellington was as good at the game as any other, for the head of the School when I was there, Verrall, on leaving, swept the board at Cambridge of all the principal prizes.

"The value of a public school education does not, however, lie in what is crammed into the head, but in the training and formation of character. It was the Iron Duke whose crowning success we are celebrating to-day, and about which we expect Colonel Hutchinson to tell us a lot of things to-morrow, who said that the battles of England were won on the playing fields of Eton, and we have heard lately on the best authority that India is governed by Eton. These are boasts which we cannot grudge to such schools as that over which the Royal standard at Windsor has for two centuries cast its morning shadow, or that other great school, its rival, which looks down on it from a hill on the eastern horizon, or again to the ancient foundations of Charter House and William of Wykeham. These schools have in the past had a monopoly of the honours of the British Empire, but this is a democratic age in which monopolies are not tolerated, and when Arnold went to Rugby the knell was sounded to the supremacy of the older schools, and they must in future be ready to share in generous rivalry with such schools as Marlborough, Cheltenham, Clifton, Haileybury and Wellington, which naturally cannot lay claim to a long bede roll of illustrious names, but which will, I feel sure, have a good look in when the present generation has worked its way to the top.

"This, gentlemen, is not only an age of competition, but of competitive examinations. When these were first introduced all sorts of evils were prophesied; we were told that public schools must go to the wall, as institutions would be started to fill ill-reared youths with ill-digested knowledge, but the numerous public school dinners, which have been held all over India during the last two or three years, have brought into prominence the fact that the services are still chiefly recruited from the great public schools, and as long as this is the case I do not think we need look with fear on the future. The fact is that the public schools have wisely marched with the times, and as I said just now, Wellington College was one of the first to introduce a modern side which has enabled it to hold its own. Not only was Wellington College among the first to adopt reforms in this respect, but it was also the first to see that boys should be treated as rational beings and allowed a certain amount of comforts and fed with good food. From the first fagging was prohibited, and again the prohets said that at that rate boys would turn out milksops and become effeminate. I must say, as I look at the representatives of the school round this table, I do not see any traces of the effeminacy that was threatened. The fact is the school had the good fortune to be entrusted from the first to the hands of a man of great foresight, Dr. Benson, now Primate of All England, a man of great force of character and muscle, as I personally can testify. He belonged to the school of muscular Christians, a great friend of Arnold and of Kingsley, whom I well remember as Vicar of Eversleigh close by our school. At the time I often resented the Doctor's personal attentions, but looking back through the dim distance of years I see that they did me good. He was emphatically the right man in the right place, and it is due to the skill and care with which he organised the school that it owes its present position, and I do not think therefore, that we should part this evening without drinking his health. I therefore ask you to join with me in drinking the health of the present Archbishop of Canterbury."

A CURIOUS case of swindling is reported from Rome. A man and woman, calling themselves by the titles of Duke and Countess, respectively, obtained £800 from two Frenchmen, one of whom is a priest, on the pretence that they were endeavouring to liberate Pope Leo XIII. from the dungeons of the Vatican, where, it was alleged, he had been confined by a conspiracy of his enemies, who had placed an impostor upon the Papal Throne. The Tribunal found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to fifteen months' imprisonment.

THROUGHOUT the Welsh Principality, much anxious interest has been expressed as to the probable decision of the sub-committee appointed to draw up a report for the Court of the Welsh University on the subject of theological degrees. Any differences would have been disastrous in this matter as general experience confirms the opinion, once expressed by the late Master of Balliol (who, of late years, took an acute and kindly interest in the movement of Welsh thought), that the bias of the Welsh mind is towards theological and kindred studies. It is satisfactory to learn that the sub-committee have now adopted a report which recommends the formation of a theological board to co-operate with the University of Wales.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE MAHABLESHWUR INCIDENT.

THE "Indian Spectator" writes: Government have taken a sensible view of the Mahableshwar temple incident. They consider it to be "from every point, unfortunate." They regret that any injury should have been done to the feelings of veneration, with which the shrine is regarded by the Hindus. They rightly infer, from Mr. Baig's letter to Mr. Bhagwat, and from his placing Rs. 50 in the hands of peaceful mediators for the purpose of doing substantial reparation for any unintentional offence or injury resulting from his visit to the temple, that he himself shares in this regret. They acquit Mr. Baig of any deliberate intention to violate the sanctity of the place, as also of an attempt to deceive the Gurao as to his identity, in order to obtain admission. But they are careful to point out that "it is most especially incumbent on all visitors to the sacred buildings of any religion to show the utmost respect for them and full consideration for the feelings of the respective votaries and promise that Government will do everything to secure this attitude from everybody. Lastly, they believe, as we do, that the controversy that has arisen on some incidents connected with the affair, is the result not of deliberate lying on any one's part, but of misapprehension. This is a stingless verdict; but its beauty is that it is stingless. We hope it will close a controversy, that everybody said should be soon closed.

MORE PUBLIC STATUES.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" is sorry to notice the statue mania that is growing in the city. It seems that the memory of benevolent or public-spirited citizens would only be cherished when it finds expression in bronze or marble. This hankering for memorial busts and statues is no doubt natural. But in these matter-of-fact days, it is absurd to think of them, for there are a thousand-and-one ways in which the memory of distinguished citizens could be perpetuated, and perpetuated to a better and worthier purpose. Such being the case, it is a matter of no little regret that the subscribers to the Sorabji Shapurji Memorial should have acted so indiscreetly as to have split the fund in a way which will mar the object with which the majority cheerfully contributed to the fund. We thought that the active promoters would have acted wisely and directed the fund to a better purpose than frittering away half of it in marble presentment of Mr. Bengalee. We are informed that the general feeling of the subscribers present was inimical to the proposal, but for the sake of unanimity they seemed to have succumbed to the silvery tongue of Mr. Dossabhoy Framji. This is a deplorable failing. We are quite sure that had Mr. Sorabji been living his good sense would have strongly revolted against the funds being employed in any but a practically useful and benevolent purpose. We still wish the resolution were rescinded and the whole sum devoted to some catholic purpose.

The "Gujerati" states: The Committee of the Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee Memorial Fund have decided that a sum of Rs. 22,000 be set apart from the total fund of Rs. 50,000, which they have at their disposal, to raise a statue to the late Mr. Bengalee. Now that this decision has already been arrived at, it is useless to quarrel with it. But at the same time we must say that not a few of the subcribers are utterly dissatisfied with this form of commemorating the services of the deceased. The mania for statues is, we are sorry, gradually increasing, and we are not sure Mr. Bengalee himself would have been pleased with any such proposal, if his wishes had been consulted. With half a lakh of rupees the Committee could have done not a little for the cause of female education in this city by endowing scholarships for women appearing for the University Entrance and other higher examinations. A small Committee has been appointed to consider how the remaining Rs. 28,000 should be disposed of. We hope this sum at least will be applied in furtherance of an object worthy of the name and memory of Mr. Bengalee.

THE MATHERAN SWEEPER'S INCIDENT.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses: A very striking example it is of the evils of the union of executive and judicial functions in the same person, to which the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta has called the attention of the public. There can be no doubt of the honest intention of Dr. Barry, the Superintendent of Matheran, to do all he can to improve the hill. But zeal and honesty cannot be allowed to go beyond proper bounds and to excuse evident high-handedness and clear encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the subjects. The Superintendent was within his rights in giving notice of eviction from Government property to Gunpatsing, the "Mukadum of the sweepers of Matheran, and his wife Soonder. But if the tenants did not quit on the day of the expiry of the period allowed, the remedy was a resort to Civil Courts, who have been vested with powers enough to have their orders carried out. And this was the more necessary in this case as Gunpat was allowed to disregard the notice of eviction for fully two months after the expiry of the month he was entitled to. Yet, simply because he disobeyed the order of the Superintendent, not again to come to the site of his old hut, and that, too, on the very night of the day of the order, Dr. Barry found him guilty of "criminal trespass" and sentenced him, and his wife, too, to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. Dr. Barry thus made himself a judge in his own cause, and thus violated a well-known principle of law, which even a lay citizen should never be ignorant of. But this consideration aside, what are we to say of one month's rigorous imprisonment for only sleeping on Government waste lands. No disinterested magistrate would have inflicted such a severe punishment for so slight an offence, and especially after the prisoner had asked for pardon and promised not to repeat the offence, if offence it was. We trust, therefore, that the Sessions Judge or the High Court will exercise their powers of revision and set poor Gunpat and Soonder to the liberty, of which they should never have been deprived. We wonder how many cases of the kind must be remaining unredressed for want of a Mehta to call attention to them.

AN ALLEGED SPIRIT OF INTOLERANCE.

The "Gujerati" remarks: The unfortunate scuffle between Hindoos and Mahomedans at Mazagon over funeral music is to be deeply regretted. This is, as far as we know, the first attempt to stop funeral music in this city. That Hindoos should have been compelled to lay down a dead body for obtaining police protection has deeply pained the Hindu community. This is altogether an unheard-of incident in Bombay. It calls for anxious consideration at the hands of the police and the Bombay Government. It requires fuller criticism than we are willing to offer at this unhappy juncture. Silence is sometimes more expedient than speech, and it is this consideration only which restrains us from speaking out with greater freedom. The demand that a Hindu Pallki at Poona should not pass by a Mahomedan gymnasium with music, that ghorawallas at Mahableshwar should threaten to enter a Hindu temple in a body, that a sudden attempt should have been made at Yeola, Ratnagiri and other places to stop all music near mosques at all hours contrary to usage, and that a funeral precession should have been insulted in the way it was at Mazagon, indicate the growth of a regrettable spirit of intolerance. The question these incidents suggest cannot be shirked for all time. It concerns the whole Presidency. Its solution is not a difficult one, and we look to Government and the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of what threatens to be a very troublesome question in future.

PRIMARY EDUCATION AND COLLECTOR PRESIDENTS.

Says the "Kaiser-i-Hind": The Hon'ble Mr. Chimonlal H. Setalwad does not appear to be one of those who allows the grass to grow under his feet. Having last year rendered useful service in the interests of the starved teachers of indigenous schools, whom a benevolent Government rewarded with the very liberal salary of Rs. 2 or 3 per month, by raising the question in the Legislative Council and obliging the authorities to increase their dole of benevolence, the honourable gentleman has now taken the parable of primary education. We rejoice to see our young legislator thus interesting himself in the cause of elementary instruction. Meanwhile, we see that he is at the present moment being somewhat hampered in his laudable efforts to get more light on the question by the perversity of some of those official Presidents who are generally in such ill odour with all self-governing local organisations in the Presidency. Government having recently issued certain rules and regulations in connexion with primary education to local Boards and Municipalities in the districts, Mr. Chimonlal politely addressed a number of these bodies on the subject. Save Mr. Lely others have refused according the information sought for! And it seems to us, judging from the correspondence which appeared in the columns of our daily contemporaries on Wednesday last, that the Collector Presidents who have been so obstinate as to baulk him in his efforts have not acted prudently or even in the interests of that self-government which they are called upon in their official capacity to promote. This instance of refusal shows how hostile is the attitude of certain officials towards the non-official legislative members. Possibly, these gentlemen may have something yet to say. Meanwhile we shall not prejudge them. But we think Mr. Chimonlal has done wisely in drawing the attention of the public in the manner he has done.

The "Gujerati" observes: The correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Setalwad and the Collector-Presidents of the Broach and Belgaum Municipalities, which has appeared in the dailies, deserves more than passing notice. It shows firstly that some Collector-Presidents have yet to learn in what relation they stand to municipal boards. They seem to imagine that they can withhold any correspondence addressed to them from the municipal commissioners. A Collector-President of a municipal board has no larger powers than the rest of his colleagues. Apart from the fact that Mr. Chimonlal is a representative of local self-government, any one is at liberty to request the President of a municipality any information he requires. He cannot refuse to place his request before the municipal comissioners, and the wonder is that even such an experienced officer as the Commissioner of the Southern Division was not able to understand the relations between a Collector-President and his colleagues. If native municipal commissioners fail to understand local self-government, we should not be surprised. But in the present case while non-official Presidents showed better appreciation of their duties, Collector-Presidents have taken an attitude which it is difficult to justify, having regard to their experience and knowledge.

The "Indian Spectator" writes: It would have done no harm to the dignity and official prestige of the Collector-Presidents of the Broach and Belgaum Municipalities, had they supplied the Hon. Mr. Chimonlal with the information he asked for on certain educational matters, to which he had drawn attention at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council. As an accredited representative of the local bodies, he certainly had a right to ask of his constituents, information which they could easily supply. We suppose, as a member of the Council, he has an official position, which even Collector-Presidents should have no reason to refuse to take official cognizance of. And when we remember that Mr. Chimonlal used such unojectionable language as "I have the honour to request you to do me the favour of informing me," we fail to see what justification existed for refusing to give a courteous reply. No doubt, the hon. member has a right, given by law, to ask for information in the Council. But too much interpellation is not looked upon with favour there. And yet, interpellation shall be the only resource left to the members, if no Government officer allowed even the local bodies to give members any information. We suppose Mr. Lely, the Collector-President of the Surat Municipality, understood rightly his duty, when without ado and without questioning the authority of the hon. member, he courteously gave him the information he wanted. His action was entirely taken in the spirit in which our officials are expected to promote local-self-government, in its widest sense.

The "Native Opinion" observes: Some curious and interesting correspondence has just been published in the local dailies, evidently showing how often offical presidents of municipalities are disposed to stretch their powers too far, even to the extent of refusing municipal information to the representatives of municipalities in the Legislative Council. The said correspondence displays a spirit of mischievous defiance, calculated to do harm to the further progress of local self-government. As distinguished from State departments, municipalities are peculiarly "public" bodies, specially created for the protection and welfare of the people, and hence every information at their disposal ought, as public property, to be available for the public use. We do not think there is any law or regulation restricting such information exclusively to a municipal purpose only and may not be made available for some extra-municipal work. We are afraid official presidents for the time being arrogate to themselves powers the investment of which no law has ever contemplated.

FATAL TIGER ACCIDENT IN THE DUN.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing form Dehra, on June 22, says:—It is my melancholy business to record a fatal accident that happened yesterday to Mr. Charles Peach, an old resident of Dehra, who for many years was in the employ of the late Frederick Wilson. Mr. Peach was staying with that excellent and popular sportsman, Raja Runbeer Singh, at Kansrau in the Eastern Dun. He was himself a keen and experienced shikari, and had got up at 3 A. M. on the morning in question to stalk stags in the Ber Beri Pass leading over the Sewaliks, taking a single man with him. About 8 A. M., while the Raja was fishing near camp, he was horrified by the man rushing in to say that his master had been seized and mauled by a tiger. The Raja immediately ordered his elephant and howdah, and after sending a hasty letter to Messrs. Armstrong and Barlow, whose bungalows are a few miles off, to come up to assist, set out for the scene, guided by the servant who had brought the news. The man's story was incoherent, but the substance of it was that he had heard a tiger in the Rau which his master followed and then fired at twice. There were a tiger and tigress together, but his master had selected the tiger. The first shot crippled the tiger and Mr. Peach then fired the second, and waited. Some time after, hearing a noise, he raised himself, and the tiger catching sight of him charged, seized him and dragged him about 20 yards. The servant, according to his own account, then ran forward and drove the tiger off, when Mr. Peach told him to run back to camp (about three miles off) and bring the Raja to his assistance.

When they arrived at the place where the accident had happened the man seemed to have lost his bearings, and while they were searching the ground round, the mahout remarked some broken bushes a few yards away on the other side of the small ravine which they were exploring. He had just turned the elephant's head towards there, and away from the bank under which they were, when with a roar the tiger charged out down the bank and sprang on to the elephant, digging its claws deeply into her flanks. Then a struggle took place which was anything but pleasant for the occupants of the howdah, the elephant not attempting to run, but stoutly endeavouring to kick the tiger off. The Raja had fired two hasty shots as the tiger sprang out, but he now had to do all he could to keep from being thrown out of the howdah. At length he managed to use his second rifle with one hand, while he held on with the other, to put a bullet into the tiger, which caused it to let go, and the elephant then righting herself, the Raja put a second shot into the tiger's shoulder which dropped it dead.

Search was then made for the body of Mr. Peach, which was found a few yards away from where he had been attacked, fearfully mangled. He must evidently have been killed on the spot. His rifle was found with an empty cartridge case in each barrel, and the probability is that he was on the bank when he saw the tiger below him and fired the first shot; that the tiger caught sight of him and charged up the bank, and that his second barrel missed. The servant's story that his master fired both barrels and then waited without reloading till the tiger saw him is incredible. Mr. Peach was too old a hand to have been guilty of such folly. The body was taken into Dehra the same night for burial. The unfortunate deceased was a shy, retiring man who had spent many years in the jungle, but he was much liked and respected by those who did know him.

The tiger was a large male, rather over 10 feet, and very powerful. No less than 3 old bullets (spherical smooth bores) were found in his body, besides some slugs; but these evidently had not subdued his spirit or made him afraid of man. Mr. Peach's shot had struck him high up on the hind leg and had no doubt made him unwilling to travel, though it had not impaired his power of fighting.

It may be of interest to mention that Mr. Peach's rifle was a D.-B. 400 express—not of course the weapon that a man would choose for tiger shooting on foot.

The Raja and the favourite elephant he was using on this occasion have killed together nearly 50 tigers in 52 years, and this is the first time any accident has happened to the good *hathi*. It was very nearly being a great deal worse. If the elephant had not just been turned away from the bank, the tiger would have been right into the howdah, which would have been just on a level with the top of the bank, and as there were four persons on the elephant some one must have been killed. Sad as the circumstances are, it is something to be thankful for that they were no worse.

IT is extremely improbable, writes a contemporary, that the Simla-Kalka Railway will be built for several years to come, unless private enterprise undertakes the task, for the Government of India can not afford to allot funds for the project. That the line, however, will be eventually made is beyond all question, and the surveys are therefore of some interest. In the Railway administration report, it is noted that two alternative locations are under consideration. The first would give a length of only forty-five miles and-a-half, but it would be very expensive as three sections would have to be on the "rack" principle. It is calculated to cost about 91 lakhs, or, nearly two lakhs per mile. The second would be fifty-seven miles long, and cost 81¼ lakhs, or, less than 1¼ lakhs per mile. This is the project which, we should imagine, will be eventually accepted when the time comes for the building of the line. The alignment would be from Kalka, along the Tipra Spur to the Dacro bridge with which travellers to Simla are familiar. Thereafter the Sabathu Range would be tunnelled, and the rails be laid to Chamba Ghat at the west end of the Solon Ridge. Then a descent would have to be made to the Asni river, and from the bed of that stream the line would rise to Simla. The most convenient terminus is described as near "Ravenswood," the present residence of the Military Member, but the station-yard and depot would either be just below the Chota Simla bazaar, or on the spur on which Bishop Cotton's school stands. According to the engineer's reports "the works involved will be necessarily heavy, cuttings will be deep, and the many sharp spurs met with will have to be tunnelled; stone will be costly to obtain at bridge sites, and landslips will have to be guarded against." The undertaking, in short, would be one requiring high engineering skill, and it is not surprising, therefore, that attempts are still being made to obtain further improvements in the alignment. Capitalists may, perhaps, come forward when the final surveys and estimates are notified as being open for inspection.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline".—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

DISCOVERIES OF THE SEASON IN EGYPT.

EVERY season brings more and more spoil of the Egyptians, and it is always the unexpected that we must expect. A private tomb gave up the Kings of Thebes; the vaults of a priestess of Hathor were found filled with mummies of priests of Amen. Priceless scraps of literature have been recovered from cheap *papier-mache* coffins, and farm-accounts have been known to bear a lost poet on their reverse. The latest surprise is that, in a Memphite tomb, rifled ages ago, hard by a pyramid, supposed to be of the 6th Dynasty, has been discovered a Royal treasure of the twelfth.

The pyramids of Dahshur rise on the left as one rides to the Memphite necropolis at Sakkara, the nearer one being a formless mass of brickwork, almost cut in half by treasure-seekers, and buried deep in drift. No Royal chamber has ever been found in it, and M. de Morgan, the present Director-General of the Service of Antiquities, conceived the idea that it might be only an enormous *mastaba*, built above the Royal tomb. He began, therefore, in February last to dig about its roots in the hope of hitting the mouth of the shaft by which the burial must have been introduced from outside. The desert all round the pyramid base was found full of tombs, square-bricked shafts descending from ruined *mastabas* to the gravechambers. All had been rifled, and nothing of interest resulted at first but sculptured slabs and *stelæ* from the *mastabas*, and Canopic jars and chests. From the foot of one shaft, 30ft. deep, a winding passage, roughly hacked, was found leading into the bowels of the rock. Groping on, the explorers debouched into a vault, nearly filled by a fine sarcophagus inscribed with the name of Nefert-Heut, a Queen. Alas! it was broken and empty, rifled by the same hands that had cut the passage. A door, however, led into another gallery, in this case no thieves' work, but an original part of the tomb. It was straight for a long distance, chambers opening on the left, each with rifled sarcophagi and Canopic chests. The farthest group of vaults yielded the name of a Princess, Sent-seubetes, but was apparently as empty as all the rest. M. de Morgan, like Schliemann, is not content till he has reached rock, and therefore set his men to pick over the floors, expecting no reward beyond the credict of clearing a fine tomb, structurally interesting though completely void. In the floor of a passage in the group of chambers belonging to the Princess the picks encountered a patch of soft earth. A few inches lower the remains of a silver-encrusted box were disclosed, and piece by piece below its crumbling lid was found the first instalment of the treasure of Dahshur. A long necklace of amethyst beads, a second of amethyst, turquoise, carnelian, *lapis lazuli*, and gold, a kohl-pencil in exquisite gold-bead work, a bunch of gold rose petals, three finely-cut *scarabæi*, the gold face of one bearing the Royal name of Usertasen III., conchant lions, and other tiny pieces in gold—these were all admirable, but eclipsed by two objects in mosaic work—namely, a pendant or brooch shaped like a lotus and set with *lapis* and carnelian, and a Royal pectoral, on which two crowned hawks support the cartouche of Usertasen II. The plumage is in stripes of *lapis* and turquoise, the symbols of the Royal name in these and carnelian the whole is set in gold and worked on the reverse to represent the same scene as the front. Whether for purity of design, exquisite colouring, or absolute finish it equals any piece of jewelry in existence. It would be a *chef d'œuvre* of the gold-smith's art of to-day; made 4,500 years ago it is a miracle.

A few yards further along the passage was found a second box hidden like the first. Two large pectorals were in it. On the first, two figures of Amenemhebi II. smite the Asiatics; the design is crowded and less pleasing than the pectoral of Usertasen II., though the mosaic of stones and gold is not less finely fashioned. On the third pectoral two hawk-headed apes beneath the cartouche of Usertasen III. trample on prostrate men. Nothing for sheer finish excels this piece in the whole treasure. For the rest, we can only give a catalogue of the most beautiful contents of the box. There were large cowrie-shells of gold, pestle and mortar in gold and *lapis*, rings with beautifully graven *chatons*, necklaces of amethyst and carnelian, large rose petals—one with a wonderful mosaic centre, mirrors with gold handles, gold lion masks, and a second kohl-pencil adorned with a pattern of gold beads, soldered on one by one, a marvel of delicate work. There is not a single object in the treasure not remarkable; the whole can be fitly compared only to Schliemann's find in the circle graves at Mycenæ.

Why were these treasure-coffers so hidden, and who hid them? Perhaps the legitimate owners, fearing spoliation; perhaps robbers waiting for a favourable moment to carry them away. So cunningly concealed were they that the chief wonder is how they were ever found at all; and M. de Morgan's discovery of them will assuredly rank among the most remarkable successes in the records of explorations. He is digging still for the Royal chamber, but up to the present moment the pyramid has preserved its secret inviolate.*

The most considerable excavation carried out during the past season in Egypt has been that of the Exploration Fund in the temple of Queen Hatasu at Deir el Bahari, near Thebes. If M. de Morgan has revealed a treasure, M. Naville is bringing to light a temple. The unique pile of buildings which the Queen erected and adorned to serve as funerary shrine for her father, her husbands, and herself, has been almost entirely buried for ages beneath earthslips and the *debris* of a Coptic convent. Thirty years ago Mariette laid bare a small portion, and enriched the world with a famous wall pictures of the Queen's naval expedition to the land of Punt, but the rest was left under mountains of rubbish till last season. Thanks to the Egypt Exploration Fund, the whole of this beautiful monument of the greatest period of the Empire is now in process of being exhumed and restored. It is built on three terraces; the upper was cleared almost entirely last season, and among other things a unique high altar was laid bare, and a side of a magnificent ebony shrine of Thothmes II. discovered. The latter is now mounted between glass at Ghizeh, and is the finest piece of ancient woodwork in the collection.

Both this season and the last many hundreds of blocks have been recovered, sculptured with the Queen's exploits, her wars, and the transportation of her obelisks from Syene. So long buried, the colouring of these scenes is as vivid as their execution is admirable, and they will bear comparison with any work of the 18th and 19th Dynasties, even that of Seti I. at Abydos. During the past winter the middle terrace also has been cleared in great part. A fine colonnade, a hypostyle hall with brilliant paintings, and a portico adorned with scenes relating to the Queen's birth have been opened once more to the light of day. The portico reliefs have a peculiar interest as being apparently originals of the famous scenes in the temple of Amenhetep III. at Luxor, in which his birth by an immortal father is portrayed. In clearing so large a space many small things must always be found, and in this instance there has been a large find of *ostraka*, hieratic, demotic, and Coptic, of blue scarabs and amulets of the famous local ware. The work is to be resumed next season, and when all is done the Egypt Exploration Fund will have the credit of having restored to the world one of the most singular and beautiful monuments of antiquity.

Thirty miles lower down the river Mr. Flinders Petrie has met with his usual success at Kuft, the site of ancient Coptos. His marvellous instinct of discovery led him to select the temple-site which lies in the midst of the Roman city, and, turning over the *debris* from end to end, he has found most interesting remains of the worship of Khem in all periods. In the foundation-sand of the Ptolemaic restoration he lighted on three colossi of the god, so strange and rude in style that he supposes them to be almost prehistoric, the work of the first immigrants from Arabia before Mena founded the 1st Dynasty. Carved on them in low relief are symbols, shells, and animals, whose style may help to fix their period. A lively discussion is likely to arise, and we may expect to hear them referred to every date from that of the Arabian immigration to the occupation of Coptos by the Blemmyes after our era. Other finds of Mr. Petrie's, however, go back far enough; a fragment of alabaster bore the cartouche of Khufu of the 4th Dynasty, and slabs of a pavement of Thothmes III. showed on their reverse sides scenes from the temple of the 11th Dynasty, unfortunately very imperfect, for they are the earliest templesculptures known. A doorjamb was carved with the finest of Usertasen I. of the 12th Dynasty. Foundation deposits of the 18th, a triad and *stelæ* of the Ramesside period, pottery of all the dynasties from before the pyramid builders to the Roman, make up with many odds and ends a find equal in interest to any that Mr. Petrie has ever made, except perhaps at Naucratis. We may mention also that a remarkable Roman inscription was found at Kuft shortly before Mr. Petrie's arrival, giving a list of tolls to be paid at the Red Sea gate of Coptos.

A very important symptom of the past season has been the awakening of interest in ancient Alexandria, and we shall probably hear a great deal about the Ptolemaic and Roman capital in the future. It is the most unexplored site in Egypt, and it is really astounding that we should know so little of what was once the first city (and has always been among the first) on the Mediterranean. The meeting place of so many race's bound up with Jewish and early Christian history, an unrivalled centre of culture, the burial place of the greatest of ancient conquerors and of a long line of his successors, the most singular and favoured city in the Roman Empire, Alexandria has limitless possibilities. The ancient city lies deep under the modern; but, now that the Municipality is favourable, the new museum has been organized, and persons of local influence are at work, we may hope that an exploration has been begun which will prove of extraordinary interest, if carried through.

Odds and ends of work there have been many. The beautiful temple of Kom Ombo has been rescued by M. de Morgan from the wash of the Nile, and albeit a little too thoroughly swept and garnished, presents a very fine appearance. Members of the French Mission have copied its inscriptions throughout, and the plates will appear shortly in the publication of "Unedited Monuments," promoted by the Director-General. Mr. Sayce has been exploring Nubia and finding forts and *graffiti* and *stelæ* where of he has given account in the pages of the *Academy*. Dr. Hess has been searching the same shores for demotic texts, but the result of his labours is not known. Captain Lyons, R. E., has brought back much information and some antiquities of note from the Oases, and Mr. Bloundell is about to explore the Temple of Ammon at Siwah in the course of a wild and difficult journey which he hopes to terminate in the Cyrenaica. Messrs. Tyler and Somers Clarke are continuing their work at El Kab.—*Times*.

* The total number of pieces in gold found in this tomb was 165, besides 240 beads of amethyst, 70 beads of emerald, *lapis lazuli*, and carnelian, and a larger number of smaller beads of various precious stones. The total weight of gold pieces found was 31½ grammes.

A FRENCH AUTHOR ON ENGLISH SOIL.

"As I was entering (says M. Augustin Filon in his "Merimee et ses amis") the Cour des Fontaines of the Palace of Fontainebleau, I caught sight of the Empress Eugenie, who was at the moment coming out of 'the English garden.' An elderly gentleman was walking by her side, looking down upon the paved yard. He was carefully and even elegantly dressed—grey trousers, white waistcoat, ample sky-blue cravat of the old-fashioned sort. A large nose, rather square at the end, forehead marked with four deep wrinkles crosswise, eyes round and cold under thick eyebrows, and behind the glitter of a pair of eye-glasses. The bearing altogether somewhat stiff; probably an English diplomatist. The Empress called to me to come and be presented to her companion. It was Prosper Merimee." Such is the portrait which M. Filon furnishes of the author of "Colomba" and "Carmen" as he appeared at their first meeting in the autumn of 1863. M. Filon was then an enthusiastic student of six-and-twenty; the career of the distinguished man of letters to whom he was introduced was drawing to its close; but there was time still for the acquaintance thus formed to ripen into an affectionate intimacy, and now, after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, he author of "Violette Merian" and "Nos Grande-Peres" has devoted a volume to the subject of "Merimee and his friends." It makes free use of published letters; but it also draws upon collections which have not as yet seen the light, and presents much which will have a special interest for English readers. This incomparable master of French style spent, it will be remembered, a good deal of his time in this country. He knew our language well enough to address a gathering of Englishmen at one of the annual banquets of the Literary Fund in their own tongue—a gift rare enough with Frenchmen to lend support to the doctrines of Heredity; for Merimee had English blood in his veins on his mother's side. In France, moreover, he was considered to behave more like an Englishman than a Frenchman. It need hardly be said that that curious book, "Les Letters d'une Inconnue," provides much material. Possibly the story of the lady with whom he maintained for so many years a correspondence, now of friendship, now of what seems like passionate love, will lose something of its charm since the secret is a secret no longer. It has been in fact lately established beyond reasonable doubt that the mysterious "Lady A. Seymour," who has depicted her own mind and disposition by so many minute touches, was not "une grande dame anglaise," but simply Mdlle. Jenny Dacquin, daughter of a notary at Boulogne-sur-Mer. The "epistolary flirt," as M. Filon calls her, did not confine her flirtations to ink and paper, as the reader will find in his account of the two correspondents. Many meetings there were at the opera, in the galleries of the Louvre, and in the shady alleys of the Jardin des Plantes, where these twain spent delightful hours in feeding the animals with rye bread. But the romance of the somewhat hardly-used Jenny with the "wicked eyes" is too large a subject for more than a glance.

Under Louis Philippe Merimee was appointed to the important post of Inspector of Public Monuments. It was no sinecure, nor was the appointment without good fruits, as is indicated by the observation of that competent authority M. Philippe Burty, that if Victor Hugo had not written his "Notre Dame" and Merimee had not brought about the Commission of Historical Monuments, all the old edifices of France would have vanished to make way for the construction of "Madeleines and Bourses." He had been elected an Academician in 1844, and was also a prominent member of the Academy of Inscriptions. The establishment of the Second Empire, or, rather, the Emperor Napoleon's marriage marked an important epoch in his life. Merimee had travelled much and during a sojourn in Spain in early life he had made the acquaintance of the mother of the future Empress Eugenie, with whom he maintained a life-long intimacy. It was Madame de Montijo, in fact, who suggested to him the subject of "Carmen," which his novel, and still more the book of Bizet's opera has rendered so widely known. The subject was a congenial one for Merimee, and as his "Colomba" indicated, he had a fancy for wild untamed heroines, or, as one of his critics says, for "la famille d'adorables furies." Thus the sympathy of personal friendship was enlisted on the side of the new Government. Merimee was made a Senator, and became the trusted friend of "the master and mistress of the house," as he calls the Emperor and Empress; spending his time at the Tuileries, at Compiegne, at Biarritz, and, as the reader has seen, at Fontainebleau. From 1856 forward he was accustomed to pass pretty regularly part of the season in London, and in 1862 he was appointed member of the jury of the International Exhibition, which had special cognisance of the subject of wall-papers, considered an important item in the French exhibits. The choice seems to have caused him some amusement. "As I have besmeared a good deal of paper in my time (he writes to the Countess Montijo) both with the pen and the paint-brush, they have entrusted me with the stained paper exhibits." He then goes on to say, "We have for our president a German whose English is absolutely incomprehensible; also Italians and Belgians who only know French, and now we have added to our number a fellow who must have come from some very remote corner of the earth, for he speaks no known language. You may judge of the interest of our discussions."

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE third volume of the Baron de Meneval's "Memoirs of Napoleon" will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. about the end of the month. The first volume was occupied to a large extent with introductory matter. The second volume, ending with the year 1812, deals with most of the greatest events in Napoleon's life, and is much superior in interest to the first. The portrait of the Empress Josephine, prefixed to the second volume, may surpise all who have read about her beauty. The second volume contains a great deal of interesting information about the Emperor's private life and habits, and the beginnings and fruition of his thoughts about divorce. His campaigning library is one of the minor topics. Napoleon devoured books no less voraciously than Macaulay, with the difference that the former's reading was almost confined to novels; he could tear his way through three or four novels in the course of a day's march, ripping them open with his finger (in the rude manner of Christopher North), and chucking them out of his carriage window when done with. That, at any rate, is one of the traditions about him. We shall see what the Baron de Meneval has to say on the matter.

There is a little story—not quite a pleasant one—which the Baron de Meneval tells about Canova's statue of Napoleon, and to which it may be worth while to draw attention. The statue was sent to Paris in 1811. "It was this same statue," says the Baron, "which either was bought by the Duke of Wellington, or was given to him by the Government in 1815. It was carried off to England as a trophy, and placed in a spot very unworthy of it, and in a way which does little honour to the delicacy of feeling of the victor. One of our sculptors, as remarkable for his great talents as for his national feeling, as he was returning from a walk in London, saw a number of people stopping before the partly-opened door of a mansion—the mansion of the Duke of Wellington. Prompted by curriosity to approach, his astonishment can be imagined in recognising in the object which was atracting the eyes of the curious, Canova's beautiful statue of Napoleon, placed at the foot of a staircase, and being used to hang cloaks and hats on." There must have been some mistake on the part of the French sculptor. Ex-Speaker Winthrop, of the United States Congress, whose Memoirs were reviewed the other week, saw Canova's statue at the foot of the staircase to which the French sculptor refers; and Mr. Winthrop's pleasant description of his walk over the galleries of Apsley House in the Duke's company is entirely inconsistent with any supposition except that of respect for Napoleon's memory. Mr. Winthrop saw several pictures of Napoleon on the walls of Apsley House; and a silver statuette of the Emperor, and another of the Duke himself, placed near each other.

Stevens and Son have published Vol. I. of an important work, entitled Ruling Cases; arranged, annotated, and edited by Mr. Robert Campbell, M. A., of Lincoln's Inn. It is intended in this work to arrange in alphabetical order of subjects the useful authorities of English case law on points of general application. The matter under each alphabetical heading is arranged in sections. The more important and ruling cases are set forth at length. The effect of the less important or subordinate cases is stated briefly in the notes. The aim is to furnish the practitioner with English case law in such a form that he will readily find the information he requires for ordinary purposes. The American notes by Mr. Irving Browne are intended primarily for American use; but it is also considered, that particularly on some points which have been much discussed in American cases, they may be of value to practitioners at home and in the colonies. Each volume to contain an alphabetical Table of cases reported or referred to; and when the work is complete there will be a general index of subjects as well as a table of cases for the whole. It is estimated that the work will be carried out in about 25 volumes, of the size of an average volume of the Law Reports (about 800 pages), and issued at the rate of 5 volumes per annum. Vol. I. begins with Abandonment and Total Loss in Marine Insurance, and ends with Right of Action.

"The Yellow Aster" is selling at a rate which must astonish some of its critics. Twentytwo thousand copies of it have been sold, and the thirteenth edition, which appeard the other week, was alomost all bought up in advance by the booksellers. The first ten editions came out in the three volume form, at 31s. 6d., the subsequent editions at 6s. There are five or six pirated editions of it in America—for no other reason than because a mistake in judgment was made by some people in New York while the story was going through the press in London. Perhaps the Americans were waiting to see how the book would succeed in London. Whether they were or not, it seems to be the custom among English colonial booksellers to be guided by the verdict of the reading public at home.

Although Mr. Farjeon is a rapid worker, he has, we are told, been engaged for nearly two years on his forthcoming novel, Aron the Jew. Himself a Jew by race, he is specially qualified for the interesting task which he has undertaken—the protrayal of the Jewish life of our day. The chief dramatic element in the story is the conflict between Aaron's religious obligations and convictions and his love for his wife, who is not of his religion. This is Mr. Farjeon's first book on Jewish life. It is passing through the press.

The July number of the "Cornhill" will contain the opening chapters of "A Fatal Reservation," by Mr. E. O. Prowse, whose first story, "The Poison of Asps," recently reached a second edition. Mr. Prowse is a young man, former student of Balliol College, Oxford, and son of a Norfolk rector.

Apropos of the opening of the new Tower Bridge, Mr. Charles Welch, the Librarian of the Guildhall Library, has written a history of London Bridges, which will contain an account of the past and present of the Bridge House Estate, and will include a commprehensive descrption of the new bridge. The work will be profusely illustrated. Another official of the Corporation, Dr. Sharpe, Records Clerk, has finished the first volume of his work on "London and the Kingdom," which traces the political history of the City from earliest times to the reign of Elizabeth. The work will be continued up to date, and is intended to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the Mayoralty. The Corporation pays for the production of these books.

A work by Mrs. Charlotte Stopes is to appear on an early date, in Messrs Sonnenschein's Social Science Series. The title is British Freewomen, and there is a sub-title, Their Historical Privilege, which indicates the point of the book. This point is that our women have a historical right to the vote, and that no law really exists to prevent them exercising it. Mrs. Stopes treats her subject from a variety of aspects—the ethnological, the philological, the legal, the historical, and so on. She began to gather the first of the materials which constitute the book as long ago as the British Association meeting at Aberdeen.

Messrs. Isbister are to publish a volume of sermons, Voices and Silences, by Dr. Spence, the Dean of Gloucester. By the Voices are meant the utterances which have recently been given by our theologians with regard to the Higher Criticism. The Silences mean the points on which utterances might have been expected, but have not been given. As a whole, the volume might be called a review, from the orthodox position, of recent criticism on biblical and theological subjects. Dr. Spence's best-known book is probably Dreamland in History, his most recent one Cloister Life in the days of Cœur de Lion.

Mr. J. E. Muddock has written a two-volume story of the Indian Mutiny, which he entitles The Star of Fortune. In another sphere of literature, that of Sherlock Holmes, his nom de guerre of Dick Donovan has a great position. It may add somewhat to the interest of this story, says Mr. Muddock in a forenote, "if I state that during that tremendous struggle, which nearly cost us our magnificent Indian Empire, I was stationed in India." He went through a very trying time and met with many exciting adventures. Not a few of the scenes and incidents which he records in the novel came within his own personal observation. Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish the book.

Signor Ulrico Hoepli, the publisher of Milan, sends a piece of news which he describes as "gladsome indeed to the Scholar and the Amateur." It is nothing less than a complete reproduction of the very famous "Codice Altantico" of Leonardo da Vinci, in which practically the whole of his marvellous genius is summarised. The Codex consists of 800 pages, with 1,750 drawings. The reproduction will be in folio, and only 280 copies will be printed, in thirty-six parts, the subscription price of the whole being £48. Signor Hoepli aunounces with especial emphasis that no copies will be given away, not even to public institutions. The Codex has had an eventful history. It was composed originally by the dismemberment and re-classification of Da Vinci's manuscripts by Pompeo Leoni in 1587. An offer of 1,000 doubloons by Charles I. was refused for it in 1630, and in 1796 it was taken as a spoil of war to Paris, but returned to the Ambrosian Library of Milan in 1815, where it is now preserved. The publisher declares, with pardonable exaggeration, that his undertaking is "the grandest and most important ever undertaken in book production."

Mr. David Nutt has in the press two new volumes in the Bibliotheque de Carabas. They are Early English Lives of Saint Buddha with Disquisitions upon the spread of Buddhist Legend in mediæval literature by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, and Reynard the Fox, a reprint of Caxton's edition of 1482, with an essay upon the spread of the Beast Fable and Beast Epic in the Folk-lore and Literature of Europe, also by Mr. Jacobs.

NOTICES.

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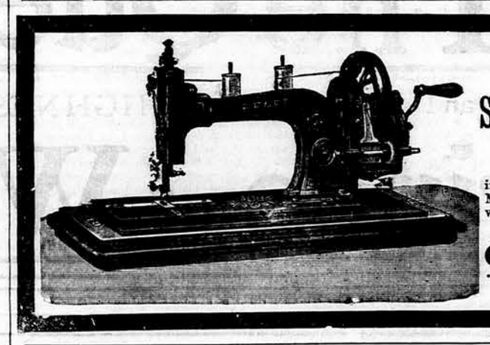

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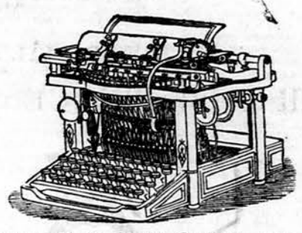

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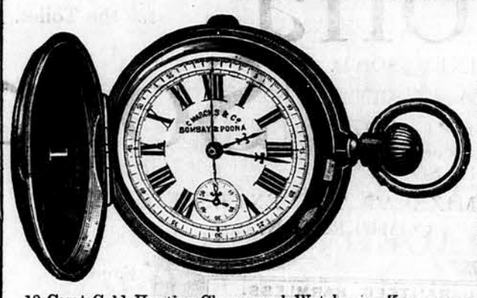

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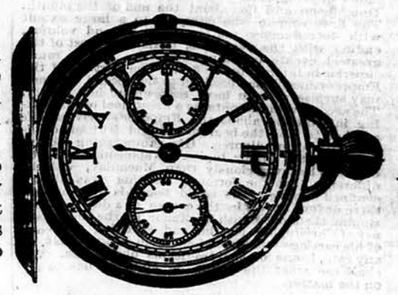

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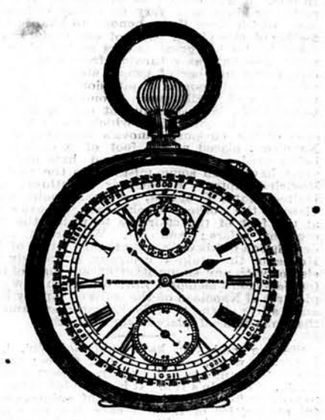

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